The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY AUGUST 14, 1902 XL—NO 21

THE GIVING OF TITHES

Convention Representing Different Church Denominations Meets,

TO EVANGELIZE THE WORLD,

There Would Be Money, if the System Was Adopted, Declared Rev. Ballard—Movement to Have All Churches Adopt the System.

Warsaw, Ind., Aug. 13.—The National Tithers' convention was begun at Winona yesterday. The welcoming address was given by Thomas Kane, of Chicago, who was chosen to preside during the conference. Rev. F. O. Ballard, of Indianapolis, outlined the objects of the meeting. He said it was an inaugural effort toward getting all churches throughout the country to adopt a titheing system or Wesleyan chapel movement. If the system should be adopted, the speaker said, there would be plenty of money to evangelize the world on a scale far exceeding the dream of the most ardent Christian worker and foreign mission advocate. Delegates are present from all sections of the country. The denominations most numerously represented are the Baptists, Presbyterian, Christian, Methodist, Episcopal, United Brethren, Progressive Brethren and Congregational.

Elected to M. E. Church Position.

New York, Aug. 13.—The Rev. Stephen O. Benton, of Fall River, Mass., presiding elder of the New Bedford district, New England southern conference, Methodist Episcopal church, was yesterday elected recording secretary of the board of managers of the Missionary society, Methodist Episcopal church, to succeed the late Rev. Dr. S. L. Baldwin. Dr. Benton has been secretary of this conference for many years, has been a member of several Methodist general conferences, was for eight years secretary of the general book committee of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has been a member of the board of managers of the missionary society since 1892.

PRINCE CHEN WELCOMED.

Visited New York City Hall—Drove Through Chinatown—Left For Montreal.

New York, Aug. 13.—Prince Chen paid a visit to the city hall yesterday and was formally welcomed to the city by President Fornes, of the board of aldermen, who is acting mayor in the absence of Mr. Low on his vacation. The prince was accompanied by Third Assistant Secretary of State Peirce, the Chinese minister, Wu Ting Fang; the new minister, Sir Chentung Liang Cheng; the Chinese consul and vice consul and attaches of the Chinese legation at Washington.

A visit was next made to the postoffice, where Postmaster Van Cott, after receiving the distinguished visitors in his private room, conducted them through the office.

The prince and party then took a drive over the Brooklyn bridge, next visited the sub-treasury, and thence proceeded to Chinatown. An elaborate reception had been prepared. The prince drove through rapidly.

From Chinatown the party was driven back to the Waldorf-Astoria, where the prince entertained Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, Minister Wu Ting Fang, Secretary Peirce and Mr. A. W. Bach at dinner.

Prince Chen left last night for Montreal in a special car attached to the Montreal express.

ARMY OFFICERS URGE SMITH.

His Attorney Also Advises Contesting President's Action.

Portsmouth, O., Aug. 13.—Judge James Bannon, brother-in-law and attorney of General Jacob H. Smith, last night made a statement, saying in part:

"The sentence of the court martial was that General Smith be admonished for his order. President Roosevelt seems to have construed the word as meaning reprimand.

"I have said it once, but before I am through I will repeat many times—the president had no legal nor moral right to increase the sentence of the court martial.

"I have advised the general and will continue to advise him to go into the contest with heart and soul. Under the circumstances, his army friends can do no less, for they are more vitally interested than he.

"Many of them are now importuning him to begin action at once."

New Officers of Elks.

Salt Lake, Utah, Aug. 13.—G. E. Cronk, of Omaha, was elected grand exalted ruler of the grand lodge of Elks; W. P. Brock, of Lexington, Ky., was elected grand leading knight, and Judge J. C. Pickens, of Denver, was elected grand loyal knight, all by acclamation.

BUYS BALTIMORE FRONTAGE.

Western Maryland Railroad Gets Big Tract of Land For Terminals.

Baltimore, Aug. 13.—The Western Maryland Railroad company has purchased 125 acres of land in South Baltimore for terminal purposes, and it is said work will be begun immediately on improving the property for railroad purposes. The site is located west of Fort McHenry, on the middle branch of the Patapasco. Water frontage on both sides of the point has, it is said, been acquired. To reach the point the Gwynns Falls route at the western city limits already acquired by the company will be used and the Patapasco will be bridged at a shallow portion farther up stream. Congress has appropriated several hundred thousands of dollars to dredge this branch of the Patapasco, and with the completion of this work Baltimore will be given a new deep water harbor.

It is understood that the price paid for the property was $600,000, but the details of the purchase are not available. The land for the most part has never been improved.

A BLOODY BATTLE.

VENEZUELAN TROOPS SURRENDERED AT BARCELONA.

Rebels Murdered and Pillaged—Minister Bowen Cabled the Cincinnati to Go to Barcelona.

Port-of-Spain, Island of Trinidad, Aug. 13.—Details of the fighting at Barcelona, Venezuela, received here by boat, show that a terrible battle started on Sunday, Aug. 3, and that on the following Wednesday the revolutionists entered the city. They kept up a continuous firing day and night, destroying houses one by one to reach the center of the city. At midnight on Thursday two-thirds of the city was in the power of the revolutionists. On Friday the government strongholds were carried and the last survivors of the government officers tried to escape by the river to the sea, but failing in this, they made one last stand, after which, at noon Friday, they surrendered to the revolutionist commanders, Generals Francisco, Monagas and Platero. Among those taken prisoner are Martin Marcano, president of the state of Barcelona and commander of the government troops, eight generals and 23 colonels. The dead on both sides numbered 167. All houses in the city were sacked and in some instances inoffensive women and children were maltreated and killed. All stores were pillaged, especially those belonging to foreigners, and the French cable office was robbed. The American, Italian and Dutch consulates were pillaged, and the consuls have asked for men-of-war to protect life and property.

United States Minister Bowen, at Caracas, has cabled the United States cruiser Cincinnati to go to Barcelona without delay and take provisions The Topeka is anchored at Porto Cabello, the Marietta is on the Orinoco the German warship Falke is at Curacoa and the Italian cruiser Giovanni Bausan and the British cruiser Pallas are at LaGuaira.

TWO POLICEMEN MURDERED.

Shot to Death by Burglars at Chicago.

Chicago, Aug. 13.—Two policemen were shot in an alley, both dying within a few minutes, shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Their assailants were two burglars, caught in an attempt to rob the house of Dr. Harry Shaw, 222 Ashland boulevard. Both escaped.

The policemen were Timothy Devine, 40 years old, shot through the heart, and Charles Pennell, 35 years of age, shot through the abdomen; died at the county hospital.

Five men, Arthur, John and Sam Dillon and Jerry Hawley and George O'Brien, were among those arrested after a terrific fight with the police. They are known to have been hostile to Officer Devine, and it is believed by the police that they had a hand in the murder of Devine and Pennell.

Belle Center, near Bellefontaine, O., had a Beal law election, and by a majority of 107 voted to remain dry.

At Willoughby, O., in the local option election under the Beal law, the drys won by a vote of 309 to 130.

Rev. Charles Allen, of Peninsula, near Akron, O., is endeavoring to have the mayor and town marshal and the county sheriff removed from office, because they refuse to stop Sunday ball playing.

At Findlay, O., M. A. Curtess, a prominent merchant, returned with a bride, having been married to Miss Ida McElroy, of Galian, in Windsor, Canada, a few days ago.

The automobile lost off the steamer Stanley at Aberdeen, O., has not been found, as first reported. One hundred dollars will be given to the one who recovers it.

At Wheeling, W. Va., Joe Curtis, a young man of a prominent family died at the city hospital in great agony as a result of a protracted drunk. He was found on the streets a raving maniac.

GUERIN CODE BILL.

Principal Topic to Be Considered by Ohio Republican Legislators.

MEETING TO BE HELD THIS WEEK

Most of Members Have Accepted Guerin's Invitation to Visit Cedar Point—News of Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

Sandusky, O., Aug. 13.—The gathering of Republican members of the legislature at Cedar Point, in this city, Aug. 14, 15 and 16, on invitation of Representative Guerin, of Erie, promises to have a more important bearing on the work of the general assembly at the approaching extra session than at first was supposed. Of the 67 Republican members of the lower house, 50 have accepted the invitation, and all the Republican members of the senate, except three. Governor Nash will be present Friday; Attorney General Sheets on all three days; also other state officials.

The Guerin code bill will be the principal topic of the speeches and discussion. It is likely that the work of the approaching special session will have been pretty well outlined and the unity of action from the Republican standpoint foreshadowed before the members return home.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY LEADS.

Figures on Production of Pig Iron and Steel, In Pennsylvania.

Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 13.—Captain James M. Clark, chief of the bureau of industrial statistics, will devote a considerable portion of his forthcoming annual report for 1901 to pig iron and steel statistics. During the year Pennsylvania produced 7,364,295 gross tons of pig iron. The capital invested to bring about this production was $152,075,575, and the average realized value per ton was $14.52. The number of workmen employed was 14,739, and the aggregate wages paid was $8,646,479. The average yearly earnings for all workingmen employed was $586.24.

The average daily wage paid was $1.85.

Allegheny leads in the production of pig iron, with 3,685,665 tons; Mercer, Cambria, Lebanon, Lawrence and Dauphin followin the order named. Of the steel products the following was the productive: Bessemer, 1,319,144 gross tons; open hearth, 5,754,828 tons; crucible and other processes, 85,748 tons, making a total production of steel in the state of 7,959,720 tons. Allegheny leads in steel production, with 5,140,580 tons, and Cambria follows, with 655,775 tons. Over 80 per cent of the production came from counties west of the Allegheny mountains.

OHIO BOY NOT ARRESTED.

Expedition Wilson Was With, Under Direction of Colombian Army.

Columbus, O., Aug. 13.—In a letter to a cousin in this city Dr. Russell Wilson, of Norwalk, O., who was reported to have been condemned to death by the Nicaraguan government for participating in a filibustering expedition, says he has never been arrested and was never in danger. The doctor says in substance:

"Several months ago I joined the Colombian regular army, with the rank of major surgeon. Colombia and Nicaragua were at variance, and I was placed on board the gunboat General Pinzon as surgeon to accompany the expedition. We tried to land at Bluefields, at night, but a high sea suddenly coming up, 50 men only were able to land, and at daybreak we were fired on from the forts and forced to retreat, leaving the 50 there. That may account for the story getting out that I was arrested. The expedition I was with was not a filibustering trip, but one under the direction of the regular Colombian army."

TWO MURDERERS LYNCHED.

Killed a Man Who Caught Them Stealing Chickens.

Lexington, Md., Aug. 13.—At 1:30 yesterday morning a mob numbering 200 or 300 masked men battered down the door of the jail located in the court yard here and secured Charles Salyers, white, and Henry Gates, colored, who one week ago murdered George W. Johnson, and hanged them to a tree a short distance south of town. It took the mob 30 minutes to cut through the steel doors of the jail.

Gates was found to be shot in the right hip, showing that Johnson's shot had struck him. Salyer, in his statement to the mob, stated that Gates had done the murder, he having fired three shots, and when the last one was fired Gates had hold of Johnson Johnson had gone to his chicken house on hearing a noise and discovered the two men robbing the hen roost and opened fire, being then killed by the intruders.

Virtue is not left to stand alone. He who practices it will have neighbors.—Confucius.

THE DOMINATING FACTORS

In Stock Market, Yesterday, Were the Coming Crops and the Money Outlook.

New York, Aug. 13.—The dominating factors in the stock market continue to be the coming crops and the money outlook. Crop news was eminently satisfactory yesterday, both that of the monthly report of the agricultural department and the later current news of the weather bureau, but it is to be borne in mind that the speculation for some time past has been diligently discounting good crops, which have been clearly foreshadowed. On the other hand the autumn activity in the money market, while it has been expected and made the subject of industrious warnings, has been ignored in speculation. This week's rise in money rates, therefore, would naturally be of most effect on speculative conditions.

Buyers, in anticipation of good crops, seeing the danger of a flurry in the money market which might force liquidation of stocks and attracted by the high level to which prices have attained, are tempted to sell to realize their profits. There was considerable strength at one time yesterday and in a few cases it continued to the close, but for the most part the early rise in prices was taken advantage of to realize profits, and the general level of prices ended lower than Monday night. There was a further contraction also in the volume of the dealings, which dropped back again below half a million shares.

NATIONAL GAMES YESTERDAY.

St. Louis, 12; Philadelphia, 9.
New York, 3; Cincinnati, 2.
Brooklyn, 5; Chicago, 4.
Boston, 11; Pittsburg, 0.

National League Standing.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Pittsburg	67	22	.753
Brooklyn	54	43	.557
Chicago	50	43	.538
Boston	47	42	.528
Cincinnati	42	49	.462
St. Louis	43	52	.453
Philadelphia	37	57	.394
New York	30	62	.326

Games Today.

Pittsburg at Boston (two games), Chicago at Brooklyn, Cincinnati at New York, St. Louis at Philadelphia.

American Game Yesterday.

Baltimore, 3; Cleveland, 6.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	52	39	.571
St. Louis	51	39	.567
Boston	51	44	.537
Philadelphia	46	40	.535
Cleveland	46	49	.483
Washington	43	51	.457
Detroit	39	49	.454
Baltimore	38	55	.409

Games Today.

Chicago at Boston, Baltimore at Cleveland, St. Louis at Washington, Detroit at Philadelphia.

THE MARKETS.

Pittsburg, Aug. 12

CORN—No. 2 yellow, shelled, 72@73c; No. 2 yellow ear, 75@76c.

OATS—No. 2 white, 61@62c; extra 3s, 60½@61c; regular 3s, 59½@60c

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $17.00@18.00; No. 2, $16.00@17.00; No. 1 clover, $12.50@13.00; No. 1 clover mixed $12.50@13.50; No. 1 prairie, $9.75@10.00; packing, $9.25@9.75; No. 1 timothy, from wagon, loose, $17.00@18.00

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 23@23½c; tubs, 22½@23c; Ohio and Pennsylvania, 20@21c; dairy butter, 16@17c; fancy rolls, pounds, 15@16c; cooking butter, 13@14c.

CHEESE—Full cream, Ohio, new, 10¾@11c; New York state, full cream, 11@11¼c; Wisconsin Swiss, new, 20-lb blocks, 14@14½c; brick, 13½@14c; limburger, 10½@11c.

EGGS—Fresh, 19@19½c; selects, 20@20½c.

POULTRY—Chickens, live hens, 12@13c; broilers, 13@14c; roosters 8@9c; dressed, 15@16c; turkeys, live, 14@16c; dressed, 18@20c; ducks, 13@14c; dressed, 18@20c; geese, dressed, 10@12c.

Pittsburg, Aug. 12.

CATTLE — Choice, $7.50@7.80; prime, $7.00@7.25; good, $6.50@6.75; tidy butchers, $3.50@5.25; cows, bulls and stags, $3.00@5.25; good fresh cows, $40.00@60.00; common to good $20.00@35.00.

HOGS—Prime heavies, $7.40@7.45; mediums, $7.45; heavy Yorkers, light Yorkers and pigs, $7.40@7.45; roughs, $6.00@6.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Best wethers, $4.40@4.60; good, $4.00@4.25; mixed, $3.25@3.75; culled and common, $1.50@2.00; choice lambs, $5.50@5.75; common to good, $3.00@5.25; veal calves, $7.00@8.00; heavy and thin, $4.00@5.00.

During a storm at Allentown, Pa., a new three-story house being built for Frank J. Schroth was blown down and Schroth, who was on the roof, was killed. Eight other men were at work in the building, but only two of them were hurt.

The citizens of Jackson Center, Mercer county, Pa., have petitioned the court to dissolve the school board of that place for failure to elect teachers, there being a deadlock.

NEW TRUST FORMED.

International Harvester Company Incorporated, at Trenton, N. J.

THE CAPITAL IS $120,000,000.

May Be Additional Stock—Payments Completed on Plants Optioned by the Shipbuilding Combine—English Firm Not Taken In.

Trenton, N. J., Aug. 13.—The International Harvester company, with an authorized capital of $120,000,000, was incorporated here last evening. The company is authorized to manufacture harvesting machines and agricultural implements of all kinds. It is understood that among the concerns interested in the syndicate is the McCormick reaper and mower concern of Chicago.

The articles provide that all of the $120,000,000 of the capital stock shall be common stock, unless it shall be decided to increase the company's capital beyond those figures. In that event $120,000,000 is to be preferred stock and the additional capital is to be common stock. The incorporators of the company are Abram M. Hyatt, of Allenhurst, N. J.; George W. Heard, New York; Rowland R. Dennis Auburn, N. Y., Edward M. S. Miller New York; Robert S. Green, Elizabeth, N. J., and Erastus M. Cravath, New York.

Shipbuilding Combine.

New York, Aug. 13.—The Trust Company of the Republic yesterday completed the payments for all the shipbuilding plants held under the options of the United States Shipbuilding company, including the Bethlehem Steel company, Union Iron works, San Francisco; Bath Iron works, and Hyde Wandlass company, Bath, Me.; Eastern Shipbuilding company, New London, Conn.; Harlan and Hollingsworth company, Wilmington, Del.; Crescent ship yards, Elizabeth, N. J.; Samuel L. Moore & Son company, Elizabeth, N. J., and the Canda Manufacturing company, Cartaret, N. J. This consummates the transaction, and the business organization will begin at once by concentrating in different yards different types of vessels and introducing economies which are expected to result in increased profits over those of the independent companies before they were brought together. Daniel Leroy Dresser, president of the Trust Company of the Republic, says:

"There have been no negotiations whatever between Vickers, Maxim & Vickers and the United States Shipbuilding company."

Mr. Nixon was asked as to the report that the new company had acquired the Vickers, Maxim & Vickers plants in England, and he said:

"Our desire is to put American shipbuilding establishments upon such a basis that we can build foreign ships here. No steps looking to taking in English plants have been taken."

SIX STRIKERS WERE HELD.

Five Miners Were Charged With Intimidating Non-Union Men and Engaging In Riot.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Aug. 13.—Five strikers, all members of Woodward local, United Mine Workers, of Edwardsville, were arraigned before Magistrate Pollock, of this city, last evening, charged with intimidating non-union workmen and rioting. The prosecution alleged that the defendants stopped a number of men on their way to work at the Woodward colliery and by threats and force compelled them to return to their homes.

The commonwealth wanted the secretary of the local, James Owens, to produce the minutes of the July meeting of the local, where, it is alleged, a motion was made that the members do picket duty at the mines and persuade the men who should attempt to go to work to return to their homes. Upon advice of counsel the secretary refused to produce the minute book and the magistrate held him in $100 bail for trial at court for contempt. The other defendants were held in $500 bail each on the charge of unlawful assemblage and rioting. Bail was furnished.

The Keystone Electric company, of Erie, Pa., makers of electrical machinery, has been bought by a company of New York capitalists, headed by P. B. Clarke. The capital will be increased to $400,000.

At Chillicothe, O., George Caldwell, formerly a detective, but now a saloonkeeper, swore out an affidavit against "Uncle" Jake Warner, proprietor of the Warner house, charging him with selling intoxicating liquors on Sunday.

At Wellston, O., William Woods has been adjudged insane. Some time ago he drew some money from the county and was visited by masked robbers, who relieved him of his coin. Woods brooded over the affair until his mind gave way.

UNCLE SAM'S APPLE BIN.

The Center of Production Has Shifted Westward.

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The center of Uncle Sam's apple bin has been shifted west of the Alleghenies, and the state that leads in the growing of the national fruit is Missouri. This is the burden of a paper read by Prof. W. A. Taylor, pomologist in charge of field investigation in the United States department of agriculture, before the national apple shippers' convention in this city. Prof. Taylor completed his paper several days ago, but just before the time for reading it he received from the census department advance sheets of statistics bearing on the apple industry of the United States, compiled from statistics gathered by the twelfth census, the matter being brought down to June 1, 1900.

According to figures of the twelfth census, the total number of bearing trees in the commercial orchard areas of the United States is 210,000,000, an increase of 75,000,000, or more than 40 per cent over the apple area of 1890.

By districts, the north Atlantic apple section has 39,500,000 trees; the south Atlantic, 25,500,000; the north central, 9,000,000; the south central, 31,000,000, and the Western district, including the Rocky mountain states and the Pacific slope, 13,000,000.

Out of the total number of trees in the country, the north and south central districts possess 123,205,000, or nearly three-fifths. These are divided among the leading states as follows: Missouri, 20,000,000; New York, 15,000,000; Illinois, 13,500,000; Kansas and Pennsylvania, a little less than 12,000,000 each.

Seven states have more than 10,000,000 trees each. In order they are Missouri, New York, Illinois, Ohio, Kansas, Pennsylvania and Michigan.

WOULD WED MISS DEACON.

American Girl Loved by German Crown Prince.

Paris, Aug. 13.—The Matin, which printed a story yesterday to the effect that the German Crown Prince had had a violent interview with his father in which he expressed a desire to renounce his rank and give up his claim to the throne in order to marry for love, says today that Miss Gladys Deacon, daughter of the late Edward Parker Deacon, is the object of the young Prince's affection. The paper adds that Miss Deacon told Prince Frederick William that she would never consent to a morganatic alliance, and if he desired to marry her a full religious and legal ceremony would be necessary.

Three days after Miss Deacon's avowal the Crown Prince gave her a ring which he had sworn to give to nobody except his wife, it being a present he had received from his grandmother, the late Empress Frederick.

Miss Marie Gladys Deacon, who is credited with having won the affections of the young Prince, is the eldest daughter of the late Edward Parker Deacon, who, on February 17, 1892, at Cannes, France, shot and killed Emile Abeille, a wealthy French clubman, whom he suspected of being his wife's lover. Deacon was imprisoned at the time, tried at Nice, convicted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. In September of the same year he was pardoned by President Carnot and released.

Mrs. Deacon is a daughter of the late Admiral Charles H. Baldwin, U. S. N., and was a New York belle at the time of her marriage to Deacon in 1879.

MOROS SURPRISE OUTPOST.

Anniversary of Surrender of Manila Celebrated.

Manila, Aug. 13.—A small party of Moros surprised an outpost of the Twenty-Seventh infantry at Camp Vicars yesterday. Sergeant Foley and Private Carey were killed and Private Van Dorn severely wounded. The Moros were armed with spears and swords, and sprang upon the sentinels in the fog and darkness. Before help could come the Moros had escaped.

The fourth anniversary of the surrender of the city of Manila to the Americans, August 13, was celebrated as a holiday.

ONE THOUSAND OUT.

Pittsburg Structural Iron Workers Strike.

Pittsburg, Aug. 13.—One thousand employes of the American Bridge Company have obeyed the order of President Buchanan, of the Structural Iron Workers to strike in sympathy with the Philadelphia workers. The order is confined to the American Bridge Company.

When you want the news while it is news take THE INDEPENDENT

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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The best oleomargarine, uncolored, looks just like lard, and that beats it.

Nature is full of wise provisions. Wives do their worst cooking when they are young and good looking.

We have found it this year more bother and work to take proper care of one acre of onions than twenty acres of corn.

When the time comes that the American people will take as much interest in good roads as they do in a prize-fight we will have better wheeling.

The successful dairyman will never figure on how cheaply he can keep his cows, but rather on how much nutritious, milk producing food he can get them to eat.

The dairymaid of the twentieth century is a husky young fellow in overalls and rubber boots manipulating the complicated machinery of the modern creamery. No poetry about him.

The isolation and quiet of farm life are not always conducive to godliness, for some pretty mean schemes are occasionally hatched up by the son of toil as he works his fields and communes with nature.

Boarding house keepers and hotel men will still use oleo, buying the coloring matter and working the stuff over to suit the taste of their boarders. For ordinary family consumption this plan will not work.

In March, 1897, the farmers of the corn belt were wrestling with the problem of ten cent corn. It is hardly likely they will ever have to do this again. Foreign nations have at last found out what our corn is good for

The agricultural experiment stations of the country are doing a good work in two lines—in analyzing different brands of commercial fertilizers and in conducting stock food experiments. A lot of frauds have thus been exposed.

In the days of Sophocles the Greeks, not having offices of record, used to record the existence of a real estate mortgage by setting a stone in the corner of the mortgaged field with the amount loaned and the name of the lender thereon.

In some states competitive sparrow hunts are held to fill up the church treasuries where there is a bounty offered for the birds. One church got recently 1,700 birds, for which it got $17, just about the price the birds sold for in the olden time when two sparrows sold for a farthing.

A farm of seventy-three acres in Wales paid a tithe or church tax of $100 in the year 1831. Then wheat sold for $2.20 per bushel, barley $1.20 and oats 80 cents. In 1901 the tithe had been increased to $112.50, with wheat at 90 cents, barley 75 cents and oats 55 cents. This will explain why the English farmer is not inclined to be pious.

Twelve years ago a friend of ours gave $300 for a well bred Shorthorn cow. This cow has raised him ten calves—seven males, which he has sold for over $100 each, and three heifers, which he kept in his herd. He now has fifteen full blooded descendants of this cow in his herd, all doing as good work as their ancestor. This is stock sense.

Many a woman can do a good thing for her family by substituting corn bread, corn cakes, mush and Injun pudding for the white flour bread and cakes which form almost the entire cereal menu of the meals she prepares. Skimmilk and cornmeal when properly prepared, as they may be in many ways, make an almost perfectly balanced ration.

In order to secure a coloring matter for their product the oleomargarine men are trying different experiments, hoping to find some plan whereby they can color the stuff and not violate the law. Here's one for them: They might have the steers whose tallow they use fed on carrots. It works with the cow and might with the steer, though he does his dairy business on a little different plan from the cow.

It is of more importance to see to it that the hogs are fed a properly balanced ration than any other thing if the herd is to be kept healthy. If grass, clover, rye and barley meal, oats, peas and bran form the staple food of young and growing hogs and they are allowed to mature before finishing them off with corn and only fully matured hogs are used as sires and dams, the cholera will have been largely prevented.

The best hay is cut in the morning and put in the barn in the afternoon.

The busy harvest season is here, with all its reward for intelligent toil.

It is just as well that we do not know what sort of weather we are to have next week and next year.

Of the 50,000 tramps in the country about 3,000 get killed each year, largely by the cars and fights among themselves.

The Jersey cow should be tested as any other cow. The Jersey cow often looks mighty pretty, but is not worth a cent in the dairy.

One of the worst things about some hired men is that they corrupt and degrade the boys on the farm home. That sort are dear at any price.

When a man finds he has to make land worth $100 per acre pay its way, he should have no bull at the head of his herd worth less than an acre of land.

A superannuated minister manages to live comfortably on three acres of land. His half acre of celery marketed in New York brings him in from $700 to $800 each year.

The sugar beet will find its most congenial home on the irrigated lands of the west. Irrigation almost compels intensive culture, and this is just what the sugar beet needs.

The common skunk or polecat is one of the pests of a well settled agricultural country. Skunks are real pests in almost every way, and there should be a more organized effort to exterminate them.

The placing of a Jersey bull at the head of a herd of native cows so improved the grade of fifteen heifers, the product of this herd, that they made 100 pounds more butter per head than did their mothers.

It is not true that farmers' wives are more than any other class of women liable to go insane. When we consider the sort of men some of them have for husbands, we wonder why more of them do not go crazy.

There is no profit in crowding hens into winter laying of twenty cent eggs when her enforced spring and summer product will bring from 13 to 15 cents. Cold storage has largely robbed winter egg production of its old time profit.

If you gave your boy a pig or a calf and later sold it and pocketed the proceeds, don't join the church until you have squared up things with the boy. It will be a hard matter to keep him from playing with the cat's tail while you offer the family prayers if you do.

A lady who was in the bee business in a small way, keeping twelve swarms, did well with them until a distillery was started in her neighborhood. After that the bees would go off and get drunk and would not work, just like some animals—man, for instance.

Your cows will give more milk if during the heated and fly period of midsummer they are kept in the cool and darkened basement barn from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. and are allowed to have the run of the pasture all night. There should be a sweet corn patch to draw on for a midday ration.

Plants find the best condition of soil for their growth and development when the soil holds about 30 per cent of the moisture of which it is capable of carrying. Less than this keeps the plant from making a normal and healthy growth, while an excess tends to exclude the air, which is almost as vital as water.

The way to keep one of the boys on the farm is to interest him in the farm work while he is young. This means that he should not be overworked, should be given a chance to have a boy's recreation, be given some animal or crop his very own and be encouraged in studying about the scientific as well as the practical side of farm life.

The straw stack and cornstalk dairy cow is fast becoming a thing of the past. A better knowledge of the laws governing milk production has turned the straw stack and the stalkfield over to the colts and the young stock, while old bossy finds a good ration awaiting her in a warm barn, much to her comfort and the profit of her owner.

The outlook for the farmers of the country has never been more promising. Good prospects for crops are reported from nearly all sections, the foreign demand is likely to be large and prices are certain to be good. As a result of this condition we look for a still further increased demand for farm lands and a still greater rush for the unsettled portions of the northwest. Even the dry sections of the northwest will harvest a fine crop this year, and that will prove a great stimulus to investment.

Twenty years ago the butter product of the agricultural community where the writer lives was made in all sorts of ways, was of all sorts of color, smells and strength. It was the terror of the local merchant, who was almost forced to take it of his patrons. It was placed in the cellar in old barrels and sometimes shipped to Chicago to be sold for a song for axle grease and sometimes taken by night and dumped in the river to be rid of it. The creamery has changed all this, and that kind of butter is wholly unknown now.

EQUALIZING LAND VALUES.

Improved methods of transportation are great equalizers of land values. While the modern railway line has made the good American farm worth $100 per acre, the cheaply produced and transported products of such farm have deteriorated the value of farm lands in England. Low priced beef, pork, butter and cereal grains have caused such a reduction in rent rolls in England that in many cases my lord has actually had to get right down to work and business in order to live, while the bishop and the rector of the Established church, long well fed on lusty tithes attached to their livings while they gave their parishioners boughten sermons costing half a crown each, are on short rations. Fertility of soil and not location will in the near future be the only factor in fixing the value of farm land.

PITY THIS WOMAN.

While a lot of rot finds its way into the papers about the hard conditions of the farmer's wife — the ceaseless toil, lack of conveniences, isolation and deprivation of social pleasures — nobody ever peeps about the troubles of the wife of the day laborer in our cities—the woman who cares for a big family with the smallest resources and who, living within touch of all the social gayety of a city, is as far removed from it as though she lived in a forest or on a desert; who has to buy all the necessaries of life, even to milk and eggs; who hears the church bells ring out each Sabbath an invitation she is too poorly dressed to accept; who too often has to make the rounds of the saloons to find a wayward husband or son—this is the woman who deserves your sympathy, not the farmer's wife.

THE COW AND PROSPERITY.

It is very interesting to watch the evolution of an agricultural community from the grain raising and grain selling period into one of dairying and meat production. It does not seem to matter much what sort of a community it is, whether native born or foreign, whether the soils of the farms are good or poor, it always comes that little by little that community commences to get out of debt, builds new houses and barns and in a few years bears all the evidences of prosperity. We have seen this evolution take place in Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Kansas and Nebraska, and it seems strange that so sure a remedy for unprofitable farm conditions is often so long neglected.

HOLD ON TO THE OLD HOME.

A man owning an excellent farm in the state of South Dakota got the Pacific coast fever and sold his farm last winter for $42 per acre. At quite a heavy expense he moved his family and belongings out to the coast and after spending three months there hunting for a location came back to his old community and tried to buy back his old farm, the owner of which wanted $12 per acre more for it than he paid. If you ever get an attack of this fever, rent the old place, but don't sell it; then start on a hunt for a better place to live. Not finding it, you will have a place to come back to.

A DEFINITE POLICY PAYS.

It is the following up of a definite policy on the farm which pays best in the long run. This includes the selection of and the sticking to the breeding of some one variety of cattle, hogs, horses, sheep and poultry and the adoption of some system of crop rotation. The constant shifting of breeds, the crossing and recrossing, the hit and miss assignment of crops, are the heaviest taxes there are on agriculture in this country today. One cannot raise all kinds of stock nor grow all sorts of creps, and the very common attempt to do so results in disappointment, failure and loss.

BEEF EATING ENGLISHMEN.

An Englishman is naturally a carnivorous animal. He is one of the best judges of meats to be found. He eats lots of meat and wants it rare done—sort of bloody—so that it will taste good to him. This undoubtedly has a good deal to do with making him such a good scrapper and fighter. He wants his beef cooked in large joints and likes it better cold than hot. He takes our best beef and pays the highest price for it. As he is certain to keep on scrapping, fighting and eating beef, he becomes one of America's best customers.

THE FARMER AND LEGISLATION.

The real political power of the farmers of this country was never better illustrated than in the passage of the oleomargarine law. Every congressman and senator who had a cow keeping constituency heard from home, and most of them believed that their place in congress really depended upon giving their support to this measure. It proves that when the agricultural interests of the country really want any legislation in their interests all they have to do is to go for it, just as they did on this oleo business.

A PROBLEM IN ROADMAKING.

The agricultural department sent out missionaries last year to preach the gospel of improved highway making. They took the rock crusher and other appliances with them and would stop here and there and make a few rods of road. This may be all well enough in some places, but what the great west wants to know is how to take a black gumbo soil and convert it into good roadbed when there is neither gravel nor rock within fifteen miles.

J. S. Trigg

THE BRAIN IN SLEEP.

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL CAUSES THAT PRODUCE DREAMS.

The Influence on the Nerves by the Stomach and the Food That It Contains—Events That Occur In a Fraction of a Second.

Dreams are generally a repetition of thoughts unguided by reason. Those caused by internal action or brought about by action within the body are due entirely to the action and state of the stomach, which in turn is affected by the quantity and quality of food consumed.

The first ends or feelers of the nerves are located in the walls of the stomach, and as the food is digested they draw up the nourishment and distribute it throughout the nervous system to replace the waste that has taken place during the day. If the stomach be surcharged with an abundance of heating food, too much nourishment is forced upon the brain, causing an abnormal filling of the channels, thereby expanding them, bringing them in touch with others and causing the matter from one to overflow into or to mix with the fluid of neighboring channels. Whenever the fluid traverses a channel more or less forcibly the thought which originated that passage is reproduced more or less vividly; hence insures the general mixing up of thoughts which originally had no connection with each other.

An overloaded stomach also causes a flow of blood to the brain, sent there by nature to assist in assimilating the extra nourishment, and the overcharged blood vessels, pressing upon the nerve channels near the brain, cause even more turbulent disturbances. This accounts for the advice of so many medical men that no considerable quantity, especially of animal food, should be taken immediately before bedtime. The crossing, recrossing and touching of these thought channels brought about in this way produce the absurd mixtures of fancies that often come to us when we sleep.

The stomach, too, is a mill which keeps on forever grinding, the walls acting as the grindstones. When, therefore, there is nothing between them, or, in other words, when the stomach is empty, one wall grinds upon the other, causing an irritation of the nerves which produces that peculiar sensation of falling from some great height.

To understand how external action will affect the dream of a sleeper it must be borne in mind that those dreams which seem to take hours, and even days, in passing really occupy but a minute fraction of a second. If, therefore, we are awakened by some loud, strident noise, say by the cracking of a whip, then between the time that the sound strikes the ear while we are yet asleep and the time that we are fully awake to realize what has caused the sound a few moments only have elapsed, but those few moments were sufficient to allow of a dream of apparently several hours' duration.

As an example: A milkman, driving up beneath an open bedroom window, cracks his whip smartly. Immediately the thought produced by the sound causes a dream. The sleeper imagines himself a soldier who has fallen into the hands of the enemy. He is led out to be shot. He stands blindfolded, with hands tied, before the platoon of soldiers. He hears the click, click, click as the rifles are cocked. He hears the word given, and the noise of the volley rings out on his ears. Then he awakes with a start, to hear the rumble of the milkman's wagon as he cracked his whip and drove off over some rough cobblestones.

A blow, a cut or a sensation of pain will operate in the same way and awaken certain channels of thought connected with pain just as the noise awoke those connected with sound.

For instance, a sleeper dreams that he is closed up in some close traveling carriage and is being driven rapidly off in an unknown direction by a man who has designs upon his purse and life. He tries to shout, in vain he struggles to get free and in the tussle drives an arm through the glass window of the carriage. The hand is cut and bleeding. It smarts fearfully, and he awakes to find that in his sleep he had carelessly thrown out an arm, and his hand has smashed some fine medicine glass on a stand by the bedside. The whole dream passed between the time that the hand first struck the glass, creating the sensation of pain, and the moment that the sleeper awoke to realize the fact.—Chicago Record.

A Woman's Compliment.

"After you had been at my house the other day," said one woman to another, "my little maid said she thought you were such a pretty woman. I don't like to correct her too often for taking such an interest as she does in every one who calls to see me. The first time Miss Blank called she thought she ought to say something, so she said: 'Isn't Miss Blank a nice lady; she's so quiet.' And you know she isn't that either!"

And silence reigned while the other woman digested it.—New York Sun.

Blissful Moments.

Hanlon—He assured me he was very sorry that I made myself appear so ridiculous.

Melville—That's all right. There are a great many persons who are never happier than when they are feeling sorry for somebody else.—Boston Transcript.

The grave stone over the burial place of John Foster, almanac maker, in the old burying ground at Dorchester, Mass., bears the inscription, which was dictated by himself, "Still was his cash."

BROOM CORN SEED.

Tradition Says Franklin Planted the First One In This Country.

Every housewife is supposed to know how to handle a broom, but it is safe to say that not one in ten has any clear idea of what her sweeping utensil is made of or how it is made or where the material came from. Brooms are made from the heads or brushes of the broom corn, a first cousin to our common field corn. And in this connection is told a very pleasant little fairy story concerning Benjamin Franklin. "Poor Richard," by the way, seems to have been about the biggest jack of all trades that ever helped the United States to become the richest and most powerful nation of the world. If this story is true, he is the patron saint of the housewife and the broommaker, as well as a kite-flier, lightning catcher, printer, publisher, editor, author, philosopher, statesman and other things "too numerous to mention."

Broom corn first grew in India. From there it was carried to Europe. The story goes that Dr. Franklin was examining a whisk broom that had been brought over from England in the days before we had any broom corn of our own. He found a single seed on the broom, picked it off, planted it and raised a stalk of corn from which is descended, so to speak, all of the broom corn of the United States.

However this may be, broom corn grows much like its first cousin, our maize, which originated here. The head is larger, however, and the seeds grow on the head instead of in ears. The heads are cut off, leaving about six inches of stalk, and the seeds are scraped off by a machine, which does a clean job and does not injure the panicles. The seeds are valuable in a way. They are fed to horses and poultry and ground into meal for cattle. In the making of the brooms, the corn is put around a handle of basswood or soft maple turned in a lathe. Each layer is wound tight with twine or wire until the desired size is attained. The broom is then pressed out flat and sewed to keep it in that shape. Whisk brooms are made in the same way.—Buffalo Express.

AN EFFECT OF LIGHTNING.

Damaged a Pair of Eyes That Were Large and Bright.

Through the brotherhood of affliction that comes from wearing glasses in one of their various forms a popular official of the Rapid Transit company told in conversation the other day of a curious reason why he wore prescription helps to eyesight. "It was because I was struck by lightning," he said. "It was when I was in my teens. I sat between an open window and an open door and there was a flash. The last I can remember is a sense of having an envelope of light around me. I was picked up insensible and those who first saw me say that smoke issued from my mouth and nose. All thought I was dead, but I slowly recovered and soon seemed to be as well as before the heavenly visitation.

"The serious effects of the shock, however, developed in my eyes. Their largeness and brilliancy had been often commended on by my friends, but these more or less desirable features had been destroyed by the electric fluid. The pupils and the irises contracted and I found a great difficulty in my vision. An expert oculist examined the eyes and gave some scientific name to the difficulty. That's another story. I only know that I can see and am glad to be alive.

"One effect remains, however, that is rather curious. Most people who have been struck by lightning are fearful of being struck again. Not so with me. I'm not nervous even in the height of an electrical storm, but I confess I'm not anxious to sit in a room at such a time where there are two openings into the disturbance. That would be inviting destruction."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Fair Bargain.

"Every man should learn to say 'no,'" she said, for she was a strong minded young woman and had well defined views on the temperance question. "Many a young man has been ruined because of his inability to say 'no.'"

"And every woman," he returned, "should learn to say 'yes.' Many a young man of excellent promise has been brought to that condition of mind where he is disinclined to say 'no' owing to the disinclination of some girl to say 'yes.' Let us, therefore, endeavor to correct our own faults. Before asking us to say 'no' you should learn to say 'yes.'"

After a few minutes given to the consideration of the question she confessed her ability to say "yes." It is just as well to hang on to a young man who is smart enough to make such fallacious arguments sound plausible.—Chicago Post.

Paved With Human Skulls.

At Gwandu, in Africa, which contains between 10,000 and 15,000 inhabitants, the town, which is oval in shape, is surrounded by a palisade of tree poles, the top of every pole being crowned with a human skull. There are six gates, and the approach to each gate is laid with a pavement of human skulls, the tops being the only parts that show above ground. More than 2,000 skulls are used in the pavement leading up to each gate. The pavement is of snowy whiteness and polished to the smoothness of ivory by the daily passage of hundreds of naked feet.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Never.

Did you ever look over a book on human ailments that you could not make one of them at least fit your case, even though you thought you were quite well when you began reading?—Philadelphia Times.

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.

The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood.

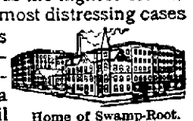
If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work.

Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root,** the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.



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"HUDSON RYE

Highly cured, fully matured in Steam Heated Warehouses."

Sold on Merit.

W. H. ERTLE, Agent, Massillon, O.

See the fine line of hand decorated china at Hawver's Jewelry Store.

Diamonds and watches at Hawver's.

Eyes tested free by Hawver, scientific optician, 17 South Erie street, Massillon.

Solid gold rings at Hawver's.

Artistic designs in hand painted china at Hawver's Jewelry Store, opera block.

Diamond and opal rings at Hawver's.

Fine watch repairing. G. A. Hawver, scientific watchmaker, 17 South Erie.

Everything new and up-to-date at Hawver's New Jewelry Store, 17 South Erie street,, opera block, Massillon.

See Hawver's special $5 mantle clock.

Umbrellas with gold handles at Hawver's.

Eyes examined free. G. A. Hawver, scientific optician.

Watches at reasonable prices at Hawver's.

Made Comfortable

with a set of teeth. Perhaps less will be sufficient to attain that result in your case. The filling of a tooth, the extraction of another and the insertion of one to take its place, the capping of a fourth or any one of these operations may be all that is necessary.

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Over First National Bank.
Cor. Main and Erie Streets.

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Night and Day.

August Sale of Cool Night Shirts, 50c, 75c and $1,00

See window display.

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No. 4 East Main Street.

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RECALLING A LETTER

HOW YOU MAY GET IT OUT OF THE MAIL AFTER POSTING IT.

The Postal Authorities Have a System by Which a Document May Be Reclaimed if Application Is Made Before It Is Delivered.

A few days ago a young woman hurried into the office of the postmaster at New York and asked to have a letter withdrawn from the mails. She had posted it an hour previously, she said, and since then had learned something about Mr. Blank that incensed her; therefore she did not want to keep the appointment she had consented to in the letter. Could she reclaim the missive before it reached the addressee? she inquired.

The postmaster referred her to the superintendent of mails, and within half an hour the letter was picked out from among thousands of its mates and restored to the claimant, who tore it into bits and walked out of the postoffice.

The authorities of the postoffice have made every provision for absent and fickle minded patrons of the mails. Among the most interesting and valuable is the process by which a letter may be reclaimed after it has been posted.

Comparatively few people know that this can be done, and fewer care to take the trouble of going through the forms which have been prescribed—forms which are to a degree cumbersome and time consuming, but which, nevertheless, are necessary to prevent deception and fraud.

Occasions arise when the writer of an important letter desires to withdraw it before it reaches its destination. Oftentimes additional knowledge of a proposed transaction is acquired after a letter has been sent to the postoffice, making it highly desirable that the facts related in the letter do not reach the person for whom they were originally intended. In case, too, where knowledge of the failure of a mercantile firm or a banking house reaches a person who has mailed a check or draft to that concern it is sometimes wise to withdraw the letter before it is delivered

The postal authorities have a system by which such a letter may be reclaimed if application is made for it before it is delivered. Application must be made in person. The government provides a blank upon which the applicant writes the address that is given on the letter. If that letter has not left the postoffice, the superintendent of mails finds it and compares the address on the envelope with the address on the applicant's slip. If the addresses are identical, the letter is returned to the claimant and the authorities keep the slip as a receipt.

To reclaim a letter sent out of the office the writer must fill out the prescribed blank and deposit $1 for telegrams. The superintendent of mails then telegraphs the postoffice to which the letter has been sent and asks him to return it. When it reaches him, he compares the addresses, and if they are alike he returns the letter to the applicant. The expense of telegraphing is deducted from the deposit, and the balance is returned.

This involves a study of handwriting. If there is a noticeable difference in the little things which are characteristic—the manner of crossing the "t's" or the dotting of the "i's" or the peculiar little flourishes which are made after a name—the letter is not delivered to the claimant. In cases where letters are addressed by typewriter it is impossible to identify the applicant in this way.

When the claimant is a well known business man, however, personally known to the postal authorities, letters are sometimes returned upon his mere request, a receipt, however, being asked.

At the New York postoffice, according to the first assistant postmaster, the average number of letters withdrawn each week is ten. Most of these are from the domestic mails. Few are from the city mails, because the letters are collected so frequently and delivered so quickly that there is little chance of "catching" a letter in the office.

Occasionally letters which have been addressed to foreign countries are asked to be returned. In such a case a deposit of $25 is required to cover the expense of telegraph and cable tolls. Letters addressed to points in almost every country on the face of the earth may be reclaimed in this way if application is made before the missive is delivered to the addressee.

Great Britain, however, takes the stand that a letter when once dropped in a mail box becomes the property of the addressee, but makes exception in the cases of the Cape and Australian colonies. Why this exception the local postal authorities do not knew.—New York Times.

The Gold Pioneers.

Poverty has been the common lot of the gold pioneers. Marshall and Sutter, who found the precious metal in California; Fairweather, the prospector of Alder gulch; Russell and Gregory, the pioneers of Colorado—all died poor. Comstock, who unearthed the Comstock lode, the richest silver vein, committed suicide because of his hard luck.

Not Mere Money.

He (bitterly)—Your answer would be different if I were rich enough to shower you with golden eagles.

She—It might be different, possibly. If you should cover me so completely that I couldn't see.—New York Weekly.

If you discover that you have made a mistake, don't stubbornly insist upon keeping it up; let go and run.—Atchison Globe.

THE COLLECTOR WHO KNEW

An Illustration of the Danger of Being Too Self Confident.

"The trouble with you fellows is you want things, but you know nothing about 'em. You come over here and carry home a lot of truck that a European collector wouldn't give house room, and when you see a really good thing you don't know it, or you won't pay a price for it unless some dealer makes you. You see, you don't know; that's what's the matter; how can you? Nobody in America wanted antiques before the Centennial. If you'd lived here twenty years, like me, you'd learn something, you'd find out that collecting isn't a thing of money, but knowing."

We had been walking in Venice down a narrow calle while the collector was speaking. "Look at that old brass scale," he resumed, pointing to a fish stall in the little outdoor market on which we had just emerged. "There's a gem, not very old, but of the finest seventeenth century Venetian work. If you saw that in a New York dealer's, all cleaned up, you'd give up a good deal for it; but you'd 'a' passed it by a dozen times if I hadn't spoken about it. See that old junk stand over there? I never pass a thing like that. You can never tell what you may pick up—if you only know."

We had scarcely reached the stand when the collector thrust out his hand with the swiftness of a hawk darting on its prey, and swooped upon a little jewel box.

"Carnelian! Russian, I should say, from the Ural mountains. It's not of great value, but it's a pretty little thing, if it was cleaned up. It's mine, anyway." To the keeper of the stall: "Quanto?"

The Venetian slowly uncoiled himself and came down from the church steps, where he had been sleeping.

"Does the signore want the pretty trifle? The signore knows its value better than I, and he'll be generous?"

"I'll give you a lira for it. It isn't worth it, but one mustn't be hard with the poor."

"I had hoped I should get five!"

"Well, I'll make it two."

"It is the signore's."

"There, you see!" exultingly chuckled the collector. "That's what it is to know. An exquisite carnelian Russian jewel casket for 40 cents! You'd never have thought of looking among a lot of rusty old iron for a thing like that, would you?"

While speaking he held the box with a miser's clutch.

"May I see it, please?"

He reluctantly handed it to me as though fearing I might make a sudden dash down the calle with his treasure.

"Phew!" said I contemptuously, handing the box back to him. "It's not carnelian at all. It's glass, nothing but glass."

"Glass!" drawing a magnifier from his waistcoat pocket and mutely examining the purchase. "I'm—I'm—afraid—it is!" he said sheepishly.

"Of course it is."

"I—don't know," sadly. "Yes, it is glass! You see, it's so dirty. Oh, well, we all make mistakes at times. Do you want it?" disgust taking the place of sadness. "You can have it for a quarter."

"Well, I guess it's worth a quarter." I think my eyes must have snapped. "Yes."

And that is how an almost unique example of the cinque cento came into my collection of Venetian glass.—New York Post.

Honesty In Perfection.

To find honesty in its full perfection it is said that one must go to the Welsh colliers of the Ogmore valley, who travel by a workmen's train which runs from Maesteg to Abergwynfi every morning and returns in the evening. There are heavy penalties for taking pipes and matches down the pit, so when the train reaches its destination in the morning every smoker lays his pipe on the seat, and when he returns in the evening it is exactly where he left it. During the day the coaches are shunted to a siding, the doors are not locked, but there is no single instance of a pipe having been stolen.—London Answers.

A Fit Subject.

Mrs. De Jarr—Is there an idiot asylum near here?

Mr. De Jarr—I believe so.

"Do they take people on their own recommendation?"

"My stars! How should I know? Why?

"Oh, nothing, only today I got hold of a package of my old love letters."—New York Weekly.

A Friend In Need.

Wederly—Did I understand you to say that Enpeck is a relative of yours?

Singleton—You did. He's my stepfriend by marriage.

Wederly—Stepfriend! Why, how's that?

Singleton—He stepped in and eloped with the girl I was engaged to.—Exchange.

His Locust.

"O'Brien siz he hos bin carryin' the same stick iver since he hos bin on the force."

"How long hos thot bin?"

"Sivintane years."

"Bedad, ut must be a sivintane year locust!"—Philadelphia Record.

A Musical Accompaniment.

"Don't you think Will has a musical laugh?"

"Indeed I do! I notice he always laughs when you try to sing."—Denver News.

Nearly every person you meet is looking for "encouragement," but the most successful men have found it necessary to encourage themselves.—Atchison Globe.

ALMANAC VAGARIES.

AN INTERESTING COLLECTION IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Noted Men Who Are Credited With Being the First Almanac Makers. Yearly Almanacs the Rage Since the Sixteenth Century.

One of the most curious collections at the library of congress is that of almanacs. These publications, which as advertising mediums are left at the door, often to be at once thrown carelessly into the wastebasket, have a striking and venerable history.

It is still contended by many authorities that the almanac of 1457 was the first specimen of printing, and it has been variously credited to Gutenberg, Schaeffer and Pfister of Bamberg. Dr. Faustus, celebrated in legend, whose strange story has been immortalized by Marlowe and Goethe, was the accredited author of almanacs containing astrological signs (retained at the present day) and necromantic secrets. "Poor Richard's Almanac," the production of Benjamin Franklin, is well known as a treasury of homely wit and wisdom. One of the greatest of modern German authors, Auerbach, first won his way to popular esteem by using the almanac as a vehicle for his talents.

Reyiomontanus, a famous German mathematician, under the patronage of Matthias Corvinus, king of Hungary, published a series of almanacs from 1475 to 1506, and yearly almanacs became an established custom in the sixteenth century. Henry III. of France in 1579 enacted that the almanac should not be made the instrument of partisan politics by the introduction of prophecies against parties and individuals in the state.

The first almanac in the modern shape appeared in England in 1673. It was compiled by Maurice Wheeler, canon of Christchurch, Oxford, and was printed in that city. The sale was so great that the booksellers of London bought the copyright in order to monopolize its subsequent sales. The "Almanac Royal" of Paris, 1697, contained notices of pastimes, court reception days, fairs and markets, to which were added soon afterward the genealogy of the reigning house, etc.

In England James I. granted a monopoly of the trade to the universities and the Stationers' company, subject to the censorship of the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishop of London. The universities accepted an annuity from their colleagues, and resigned the active exercise of their privilege into the hands of the Stationers. Under their supervision were conducted the popular almanacs known as "Moore's" and "Partridge's," the latter of which was humorously attacked by Swift. "Poor Robin's Almanac," published from 1652 to 1828, may have furnished a model, at least in title, for Franklin's "Poor Richard."

Popular superstitions and the extravagances of astrology found room in these almanacs, the Stationers, like a genuine corporation or "trust" of the time, having no personality of their own, and exhibiting no special bias except for what would sell, as was particularly proved in 1624, when they issued a set of predictions in one almanac and bitterly contradicted them in another.

The famous "Moore's Almanac" purported to be edited by Francis Moore, physician. The original Francis Moore died in 1724, but the publication was still isued as if under his supervision, and in 1775 a vigorous rival arose in another almanac claiming to be the genuine Francis Moore. A great lawsuit followed, which was decided against the monopoly of the Stationers' company. A bill to renew and legalize the privilege was brought in the house of commons by Lord North in 1779, but Lord Erskine, the great barrister, most brilliantly exposed the absurdity and even indecency of the publication, and the bill was defeated. Although the privilege was thus destroyed, the Stationers purchased their rival and continued to hold the field with a but slightly improved style of publication until 1828, when the Society For the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge published the "British Almanac" and demolished their predecessors, with the able assistance of the daily press, which so vigorously assailed the Stationers' publication that that company was constrained to follow the new example in the "Englishman's Almanac."

The uniform price for an English almanac for many years was a penny, but the monopoly increased the price, and the imposition of the stamp taxes after Queen Anne's time raised it still more. In 1781 "Moore's Almanac" was ninepence, two being for the stamp. In 1796 it rose to 1s. 4d. and in 1816 to 2s. 3d.

An almanac was established by Isaiah Thomas in Worcester, Mass., which gained and established an extraordinary repute in 1780 from the happy accident that, as it was being set up, one of the boys asked what should be placed against the 13th of July. Mr. Thomas, in careless haste, answered: "Anything! Anything!" The lad, literally obedient, set up "Rain, hail and snow." The diligent readers were surprised, but when the day came the prediction was fulfilled—it really did rain, hail and snow on the 13th of that July, and the fortune of the almanac was made.

The "Almanac de Gotha" is the best known of the German publications. Whittaker's is the standard English publication of the kind, while in this country several of the large newspapers issue annual almanacs. The stray production, however, with its old astrological and magical symbols of Faust, must ever possess an interest for the curious who are versed in the history of almanacs. — Washington Times.

MASSILLON STREET FAIR AND CARNIVAL

September 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13

MEET ME on the MIDWAY

The people of Stark County all remember that the Massillon Street Fairs and Carnivals of the past were the biggest and best that this section of the state had ever seen. Well, this year's fair will be bigger and better still. All the twenty-five world-famous attractions of the Bostock-Ferari Company, which made the Pan-American Midway what it was.

A Dozen Free Exhibitions Given Daily.

Mammoth Free Street Parade, in which will take part all the strange people of the Midway.

The German Village, where there will be mirth and music of the genuine Fatherland kind, day and night.

The Streets of Cairo,

Where the camel and the elephant will sedately do duty as street cars and carry-alls. Seat yourselves upon their broad backs, and they will bear you all over the grounds, enabling you to see to better advantage all there is to see.

The Fair and Carnival will be held in

Picturesque West Street, along the Historic Tuscarawas River

And a Minute's Walk from the Center of the City.

SCORES of CIRCUSES on 1 LOT

Massillon Street Fair and Carnival

SEPTEMBER 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE INDEPENDENT

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
30 N. Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.
BOTH TELEPHONES NO. 60.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bammerlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad), and Bert Hankin's News stand in North Mill street.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL MASSILLON NO. 738

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1902

According to a summary of last week's reports it now seems possible to dismiss from consideration any further anxiety regarding the year's cereal crop. It is too far along in the season now for any serious impairment to occur through any of the ordinary meteorological or other vicissitudes.

The gradual wane of Populism is indicated in the reports of various Populistic state conventions. For instance, yesterday, Texas Populists met at Fort Worth. Only fifty delegates were present, most of the leaders were absent and several districts were not represented at all. At Atlanta, Ga., the Populist state executive committee met and named Judge Hines, of Atlanta, as a candidate for governor. Judge Hines immediately declined to run. Evidences multiply that Populism is unpopular in these days when abstract theories don't compare with existing conditions.

The capitalists of the United States as fer as actual wealth is concerned are the farmers. The New York Financier reckons that the farmer is better off than the railroad magnate. It considers that he is in every way to be envied. As a class he is prosperous as never before; his capital account, as represented in the value of his plant, is appreciating, and his income yield, based on present prices of his product, is above that of other industries, or avenues of commercial investment. "It is idle to repeat," says the Financier, "that he forms the real backbone of the country, and none will begrudge him the easy path into which he seems to have entered. As long as he is prosperous the country has nothing to fear in the way of industrial depression."

A "farm" as defined by the twelfth census, includes all the land, under one management, used for raising crops and pasturing live stock, with the wood lots, swamps, meadows, etc., connected therewith. It includes also the house in which the farmer resides, and all other buildings used by him in connection with his farming operations. The total value of farm property in the United States in 1900 was more than five times as great as in 1850 and 28.4 per cent greater than in 1890. The value of farm products in 1899 was $4,739,118,752. This estimate is far too low because the census takes little or no account of what the farmer himself consumes and that if all the things that contribute to the living, comfort and happiness of the farmer and his family should be included in the total value of his products $10,000,000,000 would not seem an extravagant estimate.

What Uncle Sam has done for Cuba is shown in a statement prepared by the bureau of insular affairs of the war department. During American occupation from 1898 to 1902 the total revenues collected from all sources were $57,200,000. The expenditures from the revenue during the same period were $53,370,000. The revenues in the fiscal year 1900, the first full year of occupation, were about fourteen and a half million dollars and in 1900 more than fourteen millions. The department says in conclusion: "There stands out prominently above all other consideration the fact that the United States put forth every effort for the betterment of Cuba and her people. What it cost us in lives and money is another story. What is to be the future of Cuba is also not a subject of consideration. As an executor of a self-appointed trust, Uncle Sam has been a success."

A prophesy about America made by William E. Gladstone has been recently reprinted in St. James's Gazette with the remark that prophecies, even when the prophets are politicians, sometimes come true. Speaking or writing twenty-five years ago of the "menace which, in the prospective development of her resources, America offers to the commercial preeminence of England," the Grand Old Man predicted that America, and America alone, "can, and probably will, wrest from us that commercial primacy. We have no title. I have no inclination to murmur at the prospect. If she acquires it, she will make the acquisition by the right of the strongest; but, in this instance, the strongest means the best. She will probably become what we are now, the head servant in the great household of the world, the employer of all employed; because her service will be the most and ablest. We have no more title against her than Venice, or Genoa, or Holland has had against us."

An erroneous impression has apparently obtained in certain sections over the reports of the treasury receipts for the first month of the new fiscal year. The receipts show a deficit of about $7,500,000 for July, and the impression prevails that the country is on the road to the bad, in a financial way. Democratic newspapers have already been harping on this and asserting that as a result of Republican extravagance, the treasury is about empty and a big deficit certain at the end of the year. The fact that the deficit for July was $7,500,000 has been used as the basis of a prediction that the deficit for the year will be about twelve times that amount. That is a correct mathematical deduction, but a highly improbable event. July is always a month of very heavy expenditures and slack receipts, but must not be taken by any means as a criterion for the year's fiscal business. The treasury experts have become unusually confident, after a study of the figures for the first week of August, and are now ready to predict that there will be no deficit at the close of the fiscal year. And they present figures to prove the truth of what they assert. Democratic theories will not prevail against the actual conditions which these figures disclose.

THE NASH MUNICIPAL CODE.

Whatever the legislature and the public may think of the Nash municipal code when it is published, there are not likely to be two opinions regarding that portion of it which deals with franchises, if current reports are correct. It is said that whatever this section may now provide, its ultimate shape will restrict the granting of franchises to the council, with veto powers vested in the mayor. The proposition to have the board of public service exercise concurrent or subsequent jurisdiction over franchise ordinances or any other ordinances, it is said, will never meet with the approval of Governor Nash, for it is known that he insists upon a rigid separation of the executive and legislative departments, and therefore thinks it not properly in the province of the admininstrative board to participate in making a franchise grant, but only to supervise the carrying out of the contract.

The code will declare, it is said, a state policy regarding city franchises. This policy will be one of enforced reciprocity. Councils will not be left exposed to the temptation to line their pockets and donate franchises and leave the people hold the bag. On the contrary, councils will be forced to be honest. They will be so hedged about with restrictions that bribery of them would be a useless waste of a corporation's assets. The proposition to require furnishers of public service to pay a gross earnings tax, is said to be but one of the franchise provisions.

The code will declare it to be the policy of the state that municipal franchises should be strictly limited in time, that they should go to the lowest bidder, and for fear of collusion among bidders, that in any case as much as 5 per cent of the gross earnings shall be paid to the city. In general terms the code will state the policy to be one of gradual approach to a condition whereby a city may be wholly supported by the sale of public privileges, which is thought by the code framers to be superior to debentures upon the uncertan profits to be made by means of municipal ownership and municipal operation. Municipal ownership, probably, will still continue to be permissive.

A franchise bidder may be permitted to include reduced fare as an element of reciprocity to the city, but the bid must include an offer of a certain per cent of gross earnings. And this offer must not be less than 5 per cent. Under these circumstances the council cannot very well give away valuable franchises.—Ohio State Journal.

Car Wheels Made of Money.

Every year our goverment destroys nearly half a billion dollars' worth of soiled or torn bank notes, and after they have been reduced to pulp are used for making railroad car wheels. From a bank note to a car wheel is about as radical a transformation as the one brought about in the case of all weak, nervous and sickly people who will use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the favorite American remedy for stomach, liver and bowel complaints. A wineglassful before meals will put the stomach in good condition to digest the food and prevent the bowels from becoming constipated. Every one should keep it in the house to prevent belching, flatulency, insomnia, and nervousness, also to cure indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver and kidney troubles.

Absolute Security

is offered to depositors of Pittsburg Trust Company by combined capital, surplus and profits of $6,000,000. Pays 4 per cent. on Savings Deposits, subject to withdrawal of $100 without notice, and 2 per cent. on Checking Accounts. Interest compounded semi-annually. Deposits $10,000,000. Do all your banking by mail. Send for two-hundred year calendar free. 323 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

UNION MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Quarterly Meeting Being Held Here.

A LECTURE BY DR. CRILE.

Canton Chosen as the Next Place of Meeting—Physicians Present from Cleveland, Canton, Akron and Many Other Northeastern Ohio Cities.

The one hundred and twenty-fourth quarterly session of the Union Medical Association of Northeastern Ohio opened in the mayor's court room, in this city, at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, both Dr. E. J. March, of Canton, president of the association, and Dr. J. H. Seiler, secretary, of Akron, being present.

Nearly all of the Massillon physicians were present at the meeting at different times, and among those from out of town, in addition to those already mentioned, are: E. W. Crile, Cleveland; N. B. Dawson, Sterling; C. T. Hill, Akron; H. E. Hard, Seville; J. P. Dewett, Canton; G. E. Gardner, Doylestown; A. J. Lichty, Cleveland; J. H. Tressel, Alliance; H. C. Theiss, Akron; M. M. Bauer, Lake; S. E. Rankin, Akron; W. E. Lower, Cleveland; E. G. Myers, Canton; A. B. Wallace, Canton; G. T. Ziminger, Canton; W. G. Stern, Cleveland; Robert Biechele, Canton; D. T. Banker, Canton; E. H. Tobias, Inland; J. T. Marchand, Canton.

Dr. George W. Crile, of Cleveland, a surgeon of prominence, being connected with the Cleveland Lakeside hospital and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, gave a brief lecture at the morning sesison. His remarks were on the subject of surgery. Upon the conclusion of Dr. Criles' lecture, a general discussion of the subject took place.

Dr. M. J. Lichty, of Cleveland, read an essay on "The Stomach Tube; Advantages of Its Earlier and More Routine Use."

Drs. W. E. Lower and J. K. Tressell, of Alliance, were elected members of the association.

The various committees of the association are:

Reports on Cases—J. F. Gardner, R. S. Biechele, W. A. Sackett, F. J. Bauer, D. F. Banke and C. H. Sawyer.

Admissions—Drs. Howard Straight, R. J. Pumphrey, C. E. Held.

Ethics—Drs. W. H. Humiston, J. F. Marchand, H. Blankenhorn.

Finance—Drs. M. M. Bauer, H. M. Schuffel, E. H. Tobias.

Obituaries—Drs. T. H. Brannon, A. E. Foltz, A. B. Campbell.

Publication—Drs. H. G. Sherman, B. C. Pilkey, J. F. Kohler.

The present officers of the association are: Dr. E. J. March, president, Canton; Dr. C. E. Norris, first vice president, Akron; Dr. Edward Lauder, second vice president, Cleveland; Dr. J. H. Seiler, recording secretary, Akron; Dr. C. W. Millikin, corresponding secretary, Akron; Dr. H. H. Jacobs, treasurer, Akron.

HOTEL OPENED.

A Dance, a Dinner and a Speech.

Joseph Grapewine opened his new European Hotel to the public with a dance and reception Monday evening. The strains of the Electric orchestra announced the first number of the dance programme at 8 o'clock, and soon the floor was crowded with dancers. Mr. Grapewine, acting as master of ceremonies, occupied a seat on the platform with the orchestra and announced the dances. Intermission came after the tenth dance and then all repaired to the dining room, where ice cream and cake were served. When the guests had returned to the hall once more a speech was called for from Mr. Grapewine, who said in part: "This festive occasion is the celebration of the opening of one of the finest and best hotels in the city. It is for the use of the people with whom I have spent my life and they shall have the benefit of it. We intend making it a model hostelry." When Mr. Grapewine had finished dancing was resumed and continued until 12:30 when the guests, two hundred in number, departed.

IN POLICE COURT.

The Usual Cases Tuesday Morning.

Albert Rider, charged with assaulting A. Klickner, pleaded guilty before Mayor Bell, today, and was fined $2 and costs.

Two plain drunks were given the usual penalties. One of the drunks would have furnished an excellent case for a patrol wagon. The officers were compelled to carry the man a couple of blocks.

ECKFIELD BOUND OVER.

Eloped with Mrs. Walzer, of Canal Fulton.

Canton, Aug. 12.—George Eckfield, who eloped from Canal Fulton some weeks ago with Mrs. Walzer, wife of Hotelkeeper Joseph Walzer, had a hearing before Probate Judge Aungst, Tuesday morning. He had made application for his release, owing to the fact that the case against Mrs. Walzer had been dismissed, claiming that he had not taken the money, but that it was taken by Mrs. Walzer. Prosecutor Day handled the case on the part of the state, and at its conclusion the judge decided that Eckfield was guilty of grand larceny, inasmuch as he had eloped with the woman and had the money in his possession. While the mere taking of a husband's money by the wife constitutes no offense, the judge held that the law says that where money is taken in this way that an offense has been committed and for that reason Eckfield was remanded to jail to await the action of the grand jury. Bail was fixed at $500.

JACK CARLTON DISMISSED.

Mayor Robertson Says Witnesses Were Bought Off.

Canton, Aug. 12—John Crawford, or Jack Carlton, of Massillon, who was arrested for stealing a watch at the carnival last week, was released today by Mayor Robertson. There was not sufficient evidence to convict him. He was ordered out of the city and told never to return. The mayor accused the gamblers of the city with buying off the witnesses in the case.

The Canton & Akron Electric Railway Company has been made the defendant in a case for $1,000 damages, which Lucy Bolender alleges occurred to her property by the grading of the hill at Uniontown. The case was filed in common pleas court Tuesday morning by Attorney Charles Krichbaum. Charles Bolender asks $500 damages from the same company for damages alleged to his property in the same village. The same attorney filed the petition.

Charles White, alias Charles Hamilton, who was arrested Saturday night by Patrolmen Riffle and Patterson for having forged a check on the Isaac Harter & Sons' bank and then passed the same at the United States hotel, was given a preliminary hearing Tuesday morning. The affidavit was sworn to by Officer Riffle and after it was read to the accused he pleaded not guilty and waived examination. He was then bound over to common pleas court under a bond of $500.

A marriage license has been granted to Harry L. French and Eva A. Sheffler, of Massillon.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

S. Burd to Idella Ballinger, part lot 484, first ward, Massillon, $2,100.

C. V. Hammersmith to Arthur M. O'Toole, lot 726, second ward, Massillon, $600.

Louis Mallman to George and Josephine Moore, 28-100 acre, third ward, Massillon, $1,400.

Thomas C. Miller to Joseph Schrader, part lot 778 fourth ward, Massillon, $200.

William L. Bennett to Johanna Burke, lot 174, Navarre, $950.

Zed Strock to Anna Haas, lots 7, 8 and 9, Roose's addition to Sugarcreek township, $400.

N. K. Bowman to the Lawrence Improvement Company, 2 and 61-00 acres, Lawrence township, $10,000.

Andrew Johnston to Mary Ann Johnston, 1 acre, Lawrence township, $600.

INNOCENT MEN LYNCHED.

Negro Under Arrest Makes a Confession.

Cumberland, Md., Aug. 13.—Lancaster, the negro in jail at Parsons, W. Va., charged with the murder of Chief of Police Wilmuth, at Womelsdorf, W. Va., says that Clements and Carroll, the two negroes lynched, were not guilty, and that James Black was the murderer. Wilmuth was arresting Lancaster when he was shot from ambush.

GRAND PARADE OF PYTHIANS.

Twenty-Five Brigades of Uniform Rank in Line.

San Francisco, Aug. 13. — The Knights of Pythias and auxiliary societies held meetings today and there was review of the uniform rank and competitive drills in the forenoon. The chief event of the day was the grand parade, starting at 3 p. m. Twenty-five brigades of the uniform rank and thousands of other knights were in line. Colonel Logan, of Louisville, is here working to get the next convention and supreme encampment at that city.

POSTOFFICE ROBBED.

Safe Blowers Secure Eight Hundred Dollars.

Williamstown, W. Va., Aug. 13.—The postoffice safe was blown open at 1 a. m. by two men and a boy, who escaped after securing eight hundred dollars and some registered letters.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS

The Next Session of the Grand Jury.

MANY CASES TO CONSIDER.

Jurors Will Probably Be on Duty Two Weeks—Alexander Hurford, the Oldest Native Cantonian, Died on Tuesday Afternoon—Massillon Couple Licensed to Wed.

Canton, Aug. 13.—Prosecuting Attorney Robert H. Day has commenced preparations for the next grand jury, which convenes Monday morning, September 15. Eighteen cases have been certified by Clerk J. J. Wise as having been bound over from either justices' or mayors' courts. These include the charges of burglary, larceny, intent to kill, highway robbery, non-support and the like. These cases, and some others which will in all probability develop when the jury meets, indicate that the session will occupy ten days or two weeks. The grand jury will be drawn in a day or two, as will also the petit juries.

Alexander Hurford, the oldest native Cantonian, died Tuesday afternoon at the home of his daughter, Mrs. D. L. Spotts, at No 515 South Market street. Mr. Hurford had been confined to his bed for six or seven weeks. Death was due to old age, which caused a general break down. He was born in 1817. When the O. & P. railroad, which is now a part of the Pennsylvania lines, was built, Mr. Hurford obtained contracts for building some of the road. He also solicited stock and arranged rights-of-way before the grading of the road began. For ten or twelve years he was general agent for the company. In later years he owned the Hurford House, recently torn down.

County Commissioners Crawford and Hill were in Portage county Tuesday, where they viewed the joint county ditch and conferred with the Portage county commissioners relative thereto.

Philip J. Piero and Theresa Kohlmaier, of Massillon, have been licensed to marry.

THIEVES AT WEST LEBANON.

Daniel Mossop's Saloon Entered Wednesday.

West Lebanon, Aug 13.—Burglars entered the saloon of Daniel Mossop between 12 and 2 o'clock Wednesday morning and secured money and valuables to the amount of $20. Mr. Mossop was sleeping in a back room on the second floor of the same building. He retired at 11:30 Tuesday night, and was just going to sleep when he remembered that he had left $300 in the money drawer in the saloon. He got the money and placed it under his pillow. The burglars evidently made no attempt to get up stairs, but the lower part of the house was thoroughly ransacked. Mr. Mossop thinks there were three men, because three beer glasses showed evidence of having been used. Entrance was effected through a transom over the saloon's back door.

A CLEVELAND MURDER.

Woman Informs Police of Her Husband's Death.

Cleveland, Aug. 13.—Mrs. Ignatz Wiurchowski has made a written statement to the police that Charles Janeski, a former boarder at her house, who is alleged to have been infatuated with her, shot and killed her husband. The murder was done Sunday night while they were returning home late. Janeski jumped from some bushes and killed Wiurchowski instantly.

THE HOPE OF CHINA.

New York, Aug. 13.—Sir Liang Chen Tung, who will succeed Mr. Wu as Chinese minister to the United States, means that his seven children shall have an American education at Andover, Mass. He said: "As yet my children have had only the Chinese education, but I mean that they, every one of them, shall go to New England and get an American education. The hope of my country is in the education of her young men in your country."

Genuine Rocky Mountain Tea made by the Madison Medicine Co., is made of rare and costly herbs not found in any other preparation, therefore get the kind you read about. 35 cents. Z. T. Baltzly.

STUDENTS STOLE HORSES.

Hired Livery Rigs and Sold Them.

Michigan City, Ind., Aug. 13.—Robert C. Hoffman, of Newark, O., and C. G. McDonald, of Washington, D. C., who have been attending a university at Cleveland, O., were arrested in this city on the charge of horse stealing. Hoffman and McDonald hired two rigs at Laporte and drove to this city and it is alleged sold them to A. F. Earl, a local liveryman. When taken to the police station they confessed, saying that they had left college with the intention of taking positions on a civil engineering corps. Becoming stranded they took that method to reimburse themselves. Both profess to be of well-to-do families. Hoffman was a pitcher in his university team.

FOR M'KINLEY MEMORIAL.

Illinois Raises Over Fifty Thousand Dollars.

Chicago, Aug. 13.—The Illinois auxiliary of the McKinley Memorial Association reported yesterday that the fund of $50,000 asked of the people of Illinois has been raised. The fund consists of over 50,000 subscriptions, and, counting the individual school children who sent their pennies in through the schools, the contributors in Illinois run into the hundreds of thousands.

At the close of business yesterday the subscriptions amounted to $50,128. Many of the local committees and others throughout the state still have their lists open and it is expected that by the time all of them have been heard from the funds will have been swelled to $60,000.

WILL CARRY ON STRIKE.

Wilson Will Violate Injunction If Necessary.

Charleston, W. Va., Aug. 13.—The case of John Richards and others charged with contempt for violating an injunction issued from Federal Judge Keller's court was argued yesterday by counsel, and will be decided by Judge Keller today.

National Sceretary W. B. Wilson, of the Mine Workers of America, who is here stated, yesterday that the object of his visit is to direct the movement of the strikers and that he will observe the injunction of the court as far as he believes the court has a right to go. If it shall become necessary to violate the court order to carry on the business of the strike he will do so.

WANTS TO MEET OLD FRIENDS.

Charles H. King, whose reminiscences of early days in Massillon and vicinity have made him familiar to readers of The Independent, writes the following letter:

I will be in Massillon and vicinity for sometime the fore part of September and will attend the reunion of the teachers and scholars of Pigeon Run on the 4th. If there are any "boys or girls," in Massillon, or vicinity, that attended schools taught by Thomas Kleckner, in Kendal, in 1829, Henry Wolf, in Massillon, John Eberhart in the brick "over the canall," in 1830, John M. Lowry, in the little brick school house on the hill, or in the old brewery "up the canall," or in the new unfinished Presbyterian church in 1830 and 1831. Or later, if there are any who attended the select school in the "yellow building opposite Miller's tavern," taught by John Marks in 1843, I will be pleased to call on them, and talk of old times, if they will send me their address, or leave it at The Independent office.

CHARLES H. KING,
403 Bowman St., Mansfield, O.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, Aug. 12, 1902:

LADIES.

Edwards, Miss Edith	Rice, Mrs. C. A.
Miller, Mrs. Lizzie	Smith, Miss Alice
Myers, Miss Bessie	Teach, Miss Lizzie
Williams, Miss Dot	

MEN.

Burris Harve	Murphy, Wm.
Dowling, Harry S.	Nolan, Geo.
Fohr, Wm.	Nuimojno, Maury
Keller, C. W.	Nye, M.
Kooshitz, M.	Royer, Jessie
Lewis, J. D.	Royer, Irwen
Mo gan, Arthur	Wood, L. H.

FIRMS.

Biolosky Bros. Jos. Spalla & Co.

FOREIGN.

Nelippe Antonette Shimpo.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

LOUIS A. KOONS, P. M.

Teachers' Examination.

The city examination of teachers will be held in the high school room, North street building, on Friday and Saturday, August 22-23. The examination will begin on Friday morning at 8:30 and close at noon on Saturday.

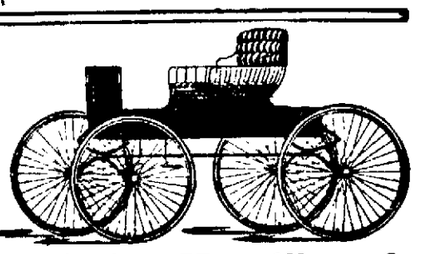
L. L. NAVE, Pres.
E. A. JONES, Sec'y.

AT COST.

From now until further notice I will sell all my

Buggies, Wagons and Harness

at cost. Come at once and get selection.



J. B. Schrader, 41 N Erie St., Massillon, O.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independen Investigators.

Mrs. Luther Day, of Ravenna, is visiting relatives in the city.

Misses Margaret and Lizzie Davis, of Pittsburg, are the guests of Miss Kate Leighton.

Mrs. S. Worley, of Akron, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Jacob Myers, in West Main street.

Miss Emma Doll and Miss Tillie Doll, of Larned, Kan., are visiting relatives in the city.

Miss Harriet Robinson, of Indianapolis, is the guest of Miss Viola B. Pepper, in Green street.

The grocers' association of Salem will hold their annual outing at Meyer's lake on Wednesday, August 27.

Miss Pearl Kittinger, of East Greenville, has returned home from a two months' visit with Norwalk relatives.

Beginning August 14, cars on the Canton-Massillon electric railway will leave Canton and Massillon every half hour.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Keller are in Detroit. They will spend ten days or two weeks there and at other points of interest.

Mrs. F. J. Lumpp and Miss Emma Lumpp, of Wheeling, W. Va., are visiting Miss Emma Meuser, in North East street.

The Rev. E. C. Richards, of Moxahala, is a guest at the home of Prof. and Mrs. E. A. Jones, in East Tremont street.

Frank and Gustavus Millhof, of Pottsville, Pa., are guests at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hess, in East Main street.

The Misses Anna Wenger and Anna Manning, of Burton City, are guests at the home of the Misses May and Bessie Boe, in Brow street.

The rails have all been laid on the Alliance-Sebring street railway and service between the two towns will be inaugurated at an early date.

The ladies of the Christian church will hold an exchange at L. A. Koons' wall paper store, in North Erie street on Saturday, beginning at 2 p. m.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Roun, who spent the past several weeks at various points in the East, are again in Massillon, where they will reside.

Evan Morris has brought to The Independent from his farm near Sippo a stalk of oats measuring about half an inch longer than the stalks already on exhibition.

Edward Harold, formerly with the William John undertaking establishment, is at his home in Mt. Eaton suffering with a severe attack of malarial fever.

Dr. D. W. Gans left Sunday for a three weeks' outing in the wilds of Ontario, Canada. Dr. Gans will join Attorney George B. Eggert, who preceded him to the same place.

The marriage of William L. Hidey, of this city, and Miss Blanche Hoffman, of Canton, took place on Saturday evening at St. Paul's parsonage, the Rev. L. H. Burry officiating.

The body of the late Mrs. Aaron Wilson was shipped to Toledo Monday over the W. & L. E., immediately after the funeral services at the residence in East street, conducted by the Rev. O. E. Hall.

J. J. Altland has returned from Dell Roy, Carroll county, whither he recently went to lease 1,300 acres of coal land. Mr. Altland states that the vein is four feet thick. A mine may be opened later.

J. P. Swinehart, a former resident of Bethlehem township, died at the county infirmary Friday from the effects of consumption. He was about sixty-five years of age and has been an inmate of the institution for some time.

An examination of applicants for rural carrier will be held at Navarre Friday. The successful applicant will be appointed to succeed A. B. Rosenberry, resigned, who has had charge of route No. 2 out of Navarre for some time past.

J. D. Milligan, of Mahoning county, is at the head of a company which has purchased 341,700 acres of timber and iron ore lands in the province of Santiago, Cuba. The land is covered with mahogany and ebony, and fifteen iron ore mines have already been opened.

Miss Bertha Grojean and John Thomas, both of East Greenville, were married at noon on Sunday by the Rev. L. H. Burry, at St. Paul's parsonage. They were attended by the bride's brother and the groom's sister. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas will live in Greenville.

A festival will be given by members of the Myers' church, on the school lawn, two miles southwest of the city, on Saturday evening, August 23. The ladies of the church will serve ice cream, cake, candy and other delicacies, and a good time is promised all who attend.

The fifty-third fair of the Stark County Agricultural Society will be held in the fair grounds near Canton, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 16 to 19, inclusive. The exhibition will be held night and day. Secretary J. H. Lehman is already booking special attractions for the exhibition. An especial effort will be made to have good racing, which is one of the drawing cards at an agricultural fair, and good purses will be offered.

About thirty members and friends of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the First M. E. church took the 1:30 car Monday afternoon for the Smith farm, south of the city. After listening to a discussion on the historical and social condition of Armenia, they were invited to the commodious barn where amid the fragrance of new mown hay, they did ample justice to a table loaded with good things. After another hour spent socially, the party took the 7:30 car back to the city. The society wishes to thank Miss Olive Smith and her family for their efforts in making the outing so successful. They wish also to thank employes of the electric railway company for their courtesy.

Friends of Charles Fogle have secured his release from the county workhouse. Fogle was received at the institution on July 7, and was confined in the institution just one month. During that time he was continually sick and able to do little or no work. Largely through the efforts of his sister, Mrs. Sellman, the costs in the case, amounting to $75, were paid, and the county commissioners consented to his release. Fogle was sentenced by Judge Ambler upon entering a plea of guilty to two indictments. He was fined $200 and costs of $13.25 for interfering with the electric wires of the Massillon Light and Power Company, and $25 and costs of $20.73 for petit larceny. Had he served out his fine and costs his time would not have expired until July 30, 1903.—Canton Repository.

ENTIRELY TOO CLEVER.

Experience of a Doctor In Prescribing For a Patient.

An anonymous physician who has written some "confessions" for the Independent tells this story about himself:

"I received a request to call from an old patient who was afraid she was taking scarlet fever. I responded at once. The patient was one of two elderly sisters whom I had attended for many years. I greeted her in the sitting room and noted her pulse while in the act of shaking hands with her. By some witty remark I contrived to make her laugh, which enabled me to see her tongue. Then I said in a playful tone: 'If you will get me a glass I will treat you to some of my patent soda water.' She did so. I put a tablet in the water and she drank it.

"I want you to know that I take pride in my original methods. I try to educate my patients to like, and not to dread, the visits of the doctor. In this case all of my work had been done without the direct knowledge of the patient and I felt very good over it. So I bade my patient goodby with extreme cheerfulness.

"She looked surprised, and then said: 'Of course you will come upstairs and see my sister?' 'Not today,' I said. 'Give her my respects.' 'Why,' she said, looking mystified and startled, 'how strangely you talk!' 'Strangely?' I echoed. 'Why?' 'Because I sent for you to prescribe for my sister and you decline to see her.' It flashed over my mind in an instant. I had prescribed for the wrong sister. I was entirely too clever."

Where Smoking Is a Sin.

Palgrave, in his interesting book describing his journey to the sacred city of Mecca, gives an amusing account of his conversation with a mollah.

On asking the reverend gentleman which he considered the most deadly of all sins the holy man replied:

"Smoking the shameful."

"And next, O son of the prophet?"

"Drinking."

"Are these the two greatest sins, father?"

"Verily, my son."

"And murder?"

"Ah, that's nothing—nothing. It's forgivable."

"And stealing?"

"Ah, that's forgivable too."

"But smoking?"

"It is the unforgivable crime," replied the mollah sternly and looking keenly at the fictitious Mohammedan.

And this is the Afghan's creed. Murder and theft are forgivable crimes, but for smoking and drinking there is no redemption.

The Man With the Fiddle.

The little old man fiddled very hard as he stood near the curbstone in Twenty-third street. The passersby looked at him curiously. Some of them smiled. No one gave him a penny. Presently he was seen to totter and then to fall, but he kept on fiddling just the same, even when he lay prone upon his back. A man helped him to his feet. He never missed a note. A little boy who had been regarding him with keen interest went up to him. Suddenly the bow hung poised and motionless. The little old man had run down. The boy bought him for a quarter, however. The vender showed him how to start the fiddle up again, and the two went off together, happy and contented.—New York Press.

The Suit.

Lawyer (to timid young woman)—Have you ever appeared as witness in a suit before?

Young Woman (blushing)—Y-yes, sir; of course.

Lawyer—Please state to the jury just what suit it was.

Young Woman (with more confidence)—It was nun's veiling, shirred down the front and trimmed with a lovely blue, with hat to match—

REUNION OF 104TH O. V. I.

Many of the Survivors Present.

THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

One of the Fighting Regiments of the Great Civil War—Address of Welcome By Mayor Bell and Response By Comrade Bentley.

Old soldiers began arriving on all the Wednesday morning trains to attend the thirty-third annual reunion of the One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. At 10 o'clock, the time set for the opening of the services in Burd's hall, there were over one hundred veterans in Massillon, and still others were expected on later trains. Hand shaking was indulged in until 11 o'clock, when the meeting was called to order by the chairman, H. H. Everhard, of Massillon.

The Rev. L. H. Stewart delivered the invocation, after which Mayor Bell gave the welcoming address, as given below, followed closely by the response of Comrade G. W. Bentley, of Salem.

No attempt was made to transact any business because of the late hour, and at 11:30 the meeting was adjourned by Chairman Everhard until 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The officers of the convention are as follows: Chairman, H. H. Everhard; Secretary, William Yost; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. Alice H. Clemens, of Minerva.

A register was opened by the secretary early Wednesday morning and as fast as the comrades reached the city they were rushed to the roster where their names were attached. At 12 o'clock about one hundred and ten names were upon the roster, and it is expected that there will be fully twenty-five more present before evening, many preferring to wait until the campfire, which will be held at the hall this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Company C—Samuel Morris, Thomas Piper, East Fairfield.

Company D—Milton C. Sweet, Alfred H. Burton, Garrettsville; John Miller, Alliance.

Company E—Cyrus Bamberger, Canton; David Hemperly, Jacob Snyder, H. H. Everhard, Peter Scharles, John Boerner, M. Walker, Peter Bantz, Nicholas Sweet, William Yost, Massillon; S. W. Lerch, J. B. Hershey, David Forshall, Canton; Wm. Raiston, Leiter's Ford, Ind.; Aaron Wastler, New Berlin; J. C. Hering, Massillon.

Company I—Chas. Rhodenbaugh, Akron; Dallas Moulton, Brimfield; Chas. L. Sheine, Ashland; W. W. Richardson, New Philadelphia; A. M. Spelman, Canal Dover; N. H. Hall, Adam Weaver, John R. Williston, Kent; Wm. Grinnell, J. H. Ferry, Ravenna; S. W. Dawes, Atwater; G. D. Barclay, Edenburg; O. S. Merriman, Randolph; Elias Snyder, Alliance; C. M. Whitney, Lloyd Hinman, W. J. Deming, Rootstown.

Company K—H. S. Pepple, Leetonia; Alvin Lee, R. T. Pike, T. W. Vogan, Lisbon; J. K. Davis, Adair.

Company A—Chas. A. Kaylor, James K. Myers, Massillon; H. W. Manderbach, Lewis Yerrick, I. I. Shaefer, Samuel Steese, Eli Smith, Akron; B. F. Koons, McDonaldsville; T. B. Yost, Navarre; J. T. Yant, Fostoria; John Dodd, Newman; W. W. Snodgrass, Kenton; Benj. F. Sager, Welshfield; Hiram H. Shull, Argonia, Kan.

Company B—Thos. A. Barnes, Hiram Walker, Minerva; John L. Spangler, John M. Barnett, Wm. H. Little, Canton; Wilbur T. Kurtz, Akron; J. Beight, North Benton; Geo. Schooley, M. M. Southworth, Alliance; G. W. Coy, J. F. Heacock, Salem.

Company F—Charles Lanart, Massillon; W. S. Burnett, Wellsville.

Company G—Aaron Haifly, Canton; John Gaunt, W. G. Bentley, Salem; Robert Dunn, Garfield; James Derr, H. J. Windle, Beloit; T. E. McCann, Leetonia; Frank Ingledue, Salem; C. L. Beery, Atwater; J. V. Dickinson, Freeburg; J. S. Sodinger, Cleveland; W. D. Turner, Ravenna; L. Barnaby, Alliance.

Company H—J. J. Adams, G. W. Burns, Nimisila; Geo. H. Payne, J. F. Whittlesey, Wm. Shroeder, S. B. Bailey, Urias N. Buchtel, Clinton Rucke, Akron; John Bellows, Reno, Pa.; W. S. March, Manchester; G. W. Betz, Spencer; Joseph Lyk, Wadsworth; J. H. Beiler, Hammond, La.; C. F. Arnold, Copley; Mrs. Paul E. Wylie.

Many of the old soldiers are accompanied by their wives and other relatives and in addition to the one hundred and ten soldiers, there are probably thirty-five or forty ladies in the party.

The New Philadelphia Grand Army drum corps reached the city Wednesday morning and marched to the city hall. Immediately in front of the hall many soldiers had congregated, and when this spot was reached the old veterans were asked to give some of the old war tunes, which they did to the delight of their listeners. The drum corps consists of the following members, all of New Philadelphia: Bugler, J. C. Joss; bass drum, W. W. Richardson; fifer, Charles Axxe; snare drummer, J. M. Knisely. All are members of the National Association of War Musicians, J. C. Joss being chief bugler of the organization.

The instruments which are used by the corps all have old war records, the drum belonging to snare drummer, J. M. Knisley probably having seen more service than any of the other instruments. This drum was carried through the Kentucky, Chattanooga and Atlanta campaigns, on Sherman's march to the sea and through the Carolinas. The bass drum, belonging to W. W. Richards, has seen about the same number of years service

The picture of the regimental mascot "Harvey," in the store window of William Yost, South Erie street, was the object of much interest to the old members of the One Hundred and Fourth. Many of the veterans gathered around the picture and recounted deeds and tricks of the deceased mascot. "Harvey" was the mascot of the regiment for over three years, having been picked up on the field of battle and brought up in the ways of a soldier's mascot. A peculiar incident in the life of "Harvey" was the fact that as soon as the regiment was mustered out of service at Cleveland, although well taken care of by one of the soldiers, he pined away and died two years later, apparently for no other reason than that he was homesick for war life and his associations with the boys in blue.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Mayor Bell Greets the Boys Who Wore the Blue.

The address of welcome to the One Hundred and Fourth, delivered by Mayor Bell, follows:

Mr. Chairman and veterans of the One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, I believe that this is not your first visit to our beautiful city, and as your visits on former occasions were always mutually pleasant and agreeable, I can assure you that our people still retain that warm friendship for you that was shown you in the past, and it affords me great pleasure to say to you, on behalf of the people of Massillon, I bid you a sincere and hearty welcome. When we turn to history's pages and learn of the various causes that led to long and cruel wars, where armies went forward to repel the attacks of the land seeking foreign invaders, who had nothing in view but the mere extension of territory, I know of no army that ever went to the front to engage in battle with a cause more noble, more honorable, than the army that wore the blue during the years of 1861 to 1865.

When the call was made by that great intellectual giant, that grand and illustrious statesman, the immortal Lincoln, you responded cheerfully, well knowing what sacrifices there were to be made. You separated from those whom you loved, those who were dearest to you in this whole world. What for? To answer to the call of your country. Many of those who went with you parted from those whom they loved for the last time. You marched to the front to engage in battle, to fight, and die if necessary, not for plunder, not for territory, but for liberty and eternal freedom for the black race as well as the white.

My friends, of all the wars that history records, I know of no army which fought for a cause more honorable than the one you men fought for, and won at such a costly price, and I feel honored in having the privilege of welcoming you to our city.

And in conclusion I want to say further, that during your visit here, if, while rambling around viewing the many beautiful sights there are to be seen here, any of you should unfortunately lose your way, approach one of our officers, or citizens, show him him that copper colored button that you wear on the lapel of your coat, that emblem of peace and eternal freedom to all mankind, and I can assure you that our officers have their instructions to do the rest.

I thank you for your attention.

MR. BENTLEY'S RESPONSE.

Thanks the Mayor for Hearty Welcome.

In his response to Mayor Bell's welcoming address, W. G. Bentley, of Salem, said: "Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen and honorable mayor of Massillon, I feel highly honored in having been selected to give this short response and in being able to be here. I want to thank you, Mr. Mayor, in behalf of the assembled comrades, for your kindly welcome. I want to say right here, comrades, that I hope a too liberal advantage will not be taken of the mayor's generosity." Mr. Bentley then went on to say: "This is not only a good place to meet but the occasion is a notable one for the One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Forty years ago today this regiment was organized. We were moved to Camp Massillon on the other side of the river, and there our military life began. Two days later we were speeding southward, and three days later we were on Southern territory racing over Kentucky soil after the thoroughbred Morgan, which to me was the hardest part of the service.

"It is hard to realize that two generations have passed since that epoch in our lives. But it has been forty years today. We are here to celebrate that occasion, not by the recital of personal deeds but to continue friendships and social life which were begun in service. What we came for is to meet each other and talk over old times, so I will not further detain you, but will close with an expression of our thanks to the mayor and citizens of Massillon for their hearty welcome."

THE STORY OF DARKEY JIM.

And so, my dears, you want to hear a story of the war,
And how our soldiers fought and won down in the Southland far;
But stories of those bloody fields would fill your hearts with woe,
And you are young to grieve for things that happened long ago.

But there were many pleasant scenes, e'en in that dreadful time,
And some of these have been described in picture and in rhyme;
And now, instead of battle scenes, and tales of carnage grim,
I'll tell you how our regiment found little Darky Jim.

Near Lancaster, Kentucky, in the summer of '63,
We lay in camp preparing for our march to Tennessee;
And from a large plantation near, there came to camp one day,
A flock of little negro boys to hear our brass band play.

And merrily they danced and sung, without one thought of care,
Especially the one named Jim, the happiest fellow there;
And when at last they started home we bade them come again,
Nor dreamed their boyish holiday would cause them grief and pain.

And now the army soon would move, so came our Colonel's word,
And of the little negro lads, naught had been seen or heard
Until a colored mammy said, who came to camp one day,
Her master whipped and locked them up, for fear they'd run away.

Then half a dozen of us made a resolution strong—
That when we left that neighborhood our Jim should go along;
So we went and asked our Colonel, for his kind old heart we knew,
"If we stole a nigger, Colonel, what do you suppose you'd do?"

Then the Colonel winked his other eye and swore both long and hard—
"I'll have every mother's son of you put on the advance guard!"
That night when all was quiet, with hearts both light and gay,
To Colonel Myer's plantation we softly made our way.

His bloodhounds thought they'd got us treed, but they didn't think so long,
For a good strong dose of poison soon cut short their little song;
Then we scrambled o'er the stockade, and tho' the light was dim,
In the corner of a dirty hut we soon found little Jim.

When we woke him up and asked him if he didn't want to go,
A happier kid than he was would be hard to find, I know.
Then back to camp we took him in the silence of the night,
And hid him there securely, safe from all prying sight.

Next morning when Jim's master found out Jim wasn't there,
He straightway got his back up and began to curse and swear;
And sent his overseer to tell us what he'd do
If we didn't produce that nigger, and that directly, too.

But brave old Colonel Riley told that overseer scamp:
"You'll go and get a warrant before you search this camp."
And when the fellow left us to procure his legal right,
The Colonel said, "Now, boys, see here, we don't want any fight,
So if you've got that nigger, just keep him out of sight."

Well, the overseer concluded that the best thing he could do,
Was to go and get a warrant, and a sheriff to serve it, too;
But when that cheerful couple returned to search the camp,
We'd got Jim in a wagon, and started on our tramp.

For three whole days they followed us, and then our Colonel said,—
"If you don't leave here directly, I won't answer for your heads.
My boys have lots of patience, but they're getting pretty hot,
And they'd sooner shoot you fellows, a cussed sight, than not."

Well, they took the hint and left us, for they didn't dare to stay,
And we were mighty happy to see them go away;
And Jim? He stayed with Captain Knapp all thro' the bloody strife,
And came with him to Massillon, where he settled down for life.

And when the regiment gathers at reunion every year,
You'll hear them ask on every side,—"Where's Jim? Has he got here?"
If you ask him—"What's the finest regiment in all the north?"
He'll tell you in a minute, "It's the old 104th."

AND THAT'S NO DREAM.

RAINS RESPONSIBLE.

They Make Mosquitoes, Who Do the Rest.

This is the malaria season, and Health Officer T. Clarke Miller states that it is a remarkable one. There is more of the trouble in town right now than there has been at any time in years. Dr. Miller thinks that the frequent rains are largely responsible for the prevalence of the disease. Rains make mosquitoes. Mosquitoes disseminate malaria. The more mosquitoes there are, the more malaria there will be.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

Reciprocity Treaty Has Been Prepared.

DATE NOT YET DETERMINED.

Will Not Meet Until After the November Election—Son of Oliver Wendell Holmes to Succeed Justice Gray in the U. S. Supreme Court.

Washington, Aug. 13.—Advices received here indicate that President Roosevelt will call the Senate in extraordinary session early in November. Ever since it became evident that nothing would be accomplished as to reciprocity with Cuba at the recent session of congress rumors of a more or less definite nature have been in circulation that the President would call an extra session, either of the entire congress to enact Cuban reciprocity legislaion, or of the Senate to ratify if possible a reciprocal treaty with Cuba. During the past week it has been stated that it was the purpose of President Roosevelt to call a special session of the Senate as early as September. It can be stated by authority that he has no such intentions. His time and that of many members of the Senate of both political parties will be completly occupied during September and October. It is understood to be the belief of the President that a session of the Senate held for the purpose of ratifying a reciprocity treaty with Cuba would be much more likely to be fruitful of results if it is held after the November elections than if it was held before. It is assured that the question of the relations of the United States with Cuba will enter largely into the approaching campaign, and it is stated that the President feels the Democrats will be less likely to offer serious opposition to a reciprocity treaty after the election than they would before that time. A treaty with Cuba practically has been prepared. It requires only the finishing touches and the signatures of Minister Quesada and Secretary of State Hay to make it ready for presentation to the Senate. No definite date, it is understood, has been fixed upon for the meeting of the session in November, but that it will be soon after the election is reasonably certain. The President, it is said, hopes to have the reciprocity question cleared away entirely before the regular session of congress.

President Roosevelt has announced the appointment of the Hon. Oliver Wendell Holmes chief justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts, to be an associate justice of the United States supreme court, vice Mr. Justice Gray, resigned. The resignation of Justice Gray was due to ill health. Several months ago he suffered a stroke of apoplexy, which sometime later was followed by another. He has not appeared on the bench since he was stricken the first time. His advanced age—74 years—told against his recovery with serious force Realizing that he probably never would be able again to assume the place which he so long had filled with distinguished ability and honor, he decided a short time ago to tender his resignation to the President. Judge Holmes, whom the President has selected as Mr. Gray's successor, is one of the most distinguished lawyers and jurists of Massachusetts His career on the bench, particularly as chief justice of the Massachusetts supreme court, has attracted wide attention. Like Justice Gray, he is a native of Massachusetts. He is a son and namesake of the late Dr. Holmes, the poet and essayist.

WEDDING AND BAPTISM.

Two Ceremonies at the Scheffler Residence.

A wedding and a baptism took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Wolfgang G. Scheffler, in Kracker street, Tuesday, the Rev. J. E. Digel, pastor of St. John's Evangelical church, officiating at both.

The wedded were Harry L. French and Miss Eva A. Scheffler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wolfgang Scheffler. The attendants were the aged godfather and god-mother of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Young, of Crystal Spring.

The baptism was Charles Myers, the infant nephew of the bride. The newly married couple stood as sponsors for the child.

Among the wedding guests were members of four generations of the Scheer family, who are famed for their longevity. An elaborate dinner was served.

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EASY NEEDLE CRAFT

TRIFLES TO BUSY THE FINGERS OF THE SUMMER IDLER.

Fancy Work For Garden and Piazza. Ribbons and Flowers, Sweet Old World Perfumes and Quaint Lettering—A Cushion and a Sachet.

"Give me a book and a shady nook" is an aspiration of the poet which holiday makers of the less strenuous sort are apt to echo in languorous though delightful August days. An equally restful alternative to many a woman is a piece of fancy work which can be carried out into the garden, where, under the inviting shade of the trees, its progress may be rapid or deliberate, according to the mood of the worker.

This fancy work, however, should be of the light and easy character that

POPPIES AND PANSIES IN RIBBON WORK.

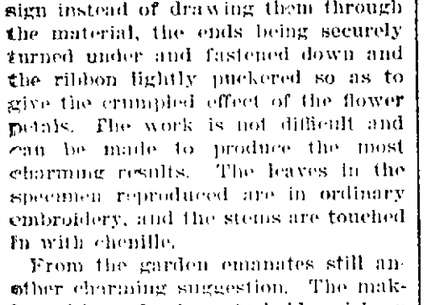
befits its name. It should be holiday work indeed, for to commit oneself con more to any serious undertaking in the way of embroidery would, in these glorious but exhausting summer days, be a tax too severe for the ordinary pleasure loving individual.

Fine ribbon work in its cool daintiness is just the thing; but, fascinating as this is, its charms are somewhat overbalanced for many workers by the wider ribbon embroidery, whose effective character is a case of getting much for little when results and labor are compared.

A pretty example of this giant ribbon work is sketched. It is an oblong cushion or panel of ivory satin on which a group of pale pink poppies and delicate mauve pansies, shading to yellow, is executed in ribbons of about an inch in width of a somewhat coarse texture and delicately shaded. The method of manipulating these ribbons is to sew them down to the design instead of drawing them through the material, the ends being securely turned under and fastened down and the ribbon lightly puckered so as to give the crumpled effect of the flower petals. The work is not difficult and can be made to produce the most charming results. The leaves in the specimen reproduced are in ordinary embroidery, and the stems are touched in with chenille.

From the garden emanates still another charming suggestion. The making of lavender bags to hold and keep captive the sweet old world perfume is a task which may well come within the category of holiday occupations. Charming devices may be adopted for storing the lavender. The long stalked spikes may be inclosed at full length in a sachet large enough to cover a shelf or the bottom of a drawer. The flower heads may be incased in a muslin bag, to be sewed into the flap of a nightdress sachet or introduced as an interlining to an embroidered muslin couvrette to lay above the contents of one's portmanteau or throw over the garments laid aside at night.

Tasteful sachets are in all shapes and sizes, from that of a good sized pillow to a scent bag to lay among one's pocket handkerchiefs. One of these is illustrated as an idea that may be suggestive to some readers. The ornamentation consists of an artistic rendering of lavender blossoms in fine ribbons. The stiff stalks and heads of blossoms are made to adapt themselves to letters forming the word lavender. In other cases they are grouped in



A CHARMING LAVENDER SACHET.

their natural growth, with the little white butterflies hovering about them, as one may see in an old fashioned garden.

Other arrangements, again, incorporate suitable mottoes in quaint lettering. The cases are nattily made up with an inner flap and are finished with strings of mauve ribbon.

Some are worked on linen, some on soft silk and others on very fine white cambric, a background which gives a charmingly fresh, dainty effect.

Hanging Couch For Veranda.

The hanging couch is a new and salient feature of the modern porch, says the New York Tribune. It is not a hammock, being a much more comfortable and trustworthy thing. Made at home, the constituent ingredients of the hanging couch include an ordinary woven wire spring and a comfortable mattress suspended in a frame by swinging ropes. The frame may be of canvas or of wood.

BATHING SUITS.

Smart but Correct Form—Good Materials and Colors.

Several smart looking women were discussing the other day how they should have their new bathing suits made, and they were all apparently quite at a loss about it and uncertain as to what was the most correct style, although they all understood the art of gowning admirably. The reason doubtless was that there is no fixed fashion for bathing suits, and, while many women are quite indifferent about their appearance in the water and will buy a ready made suit and take their dip in it with equanimity, others go to the opposite extreme and use the picturesque to such an extent that they are voted bad form by those who dislike to make themselves conspicuous.

A bathing suit, however, like every other dress worn by a woman, should be carefully planned and made especially for the wearer, for as much depends upon its fit and style as with any other frock, but it should have little or no trimming and rely only on the cut and the extreme neatness of finish for its air of distinction, for it goes without saying that no one who is truly well bred desires to draw attention to herself at such a time by anything that is too striking. The best looking bathing frocks are undoubtedly the black ones, although dark blue has much the same effect.

There are three materials that have the best vogue, black taffetas, black satin and the best quality of black or dark blue mohair. The former perhaps is the favorite, but it does not wear well, while satin lasts for years. A good quality of satin, with a linen back, is what is generally used, so it is not an expensive fabric. It does not "crack off," is becoming and sheds water admirably. The smartest looking waists are made like a well cut blouse shirt and may be either box plaited or tucked, to suit the fancy of the wearer.

Many women now go in for protecting their arms and necks and wear long sleeves made with a cuff exactly like a shirt, but the prettiest is the short plaited elbow sleeve, flaring out into a little ruffle. A black stock, with a white turnover collar, or an all white pique stock is correct and looks exceedingly neat, while if long sleeves are worn tiny white cuffs give finish.

In short, a woman should have the accessories of her bathing suit as smartly put on as those of her shirt waist. The skirt should always cover the knees to be graceful, and this summer skirts are not made so scant, the best looking ones being plaited nearly to the knees and ending in a ruffle.—New York Tribune.

THE COIFFURE.

A Becoming Fancy Illustrated—Tiaras and Jeweled Combs.

While a certain general style of coiffure prevails, considerable ingenuity is also exercised in adapting it to the

A SUCCESSFUL COIFFURE.

requirements of the individual. A pretty fancy for a certain style of face has been satisfactorily carried out as shown in the cut. It requires deftness of execution, but the girl with the right knack can make it a success and have the pleasing consciousness of looking something out of the ordinary run.

The dressing of the hair for evening functions is very important and requires a great deal of consideration. If the hair is dressed low, an empire wreath, a string of pearls, a row of single stones or enameled leaves may surround it.

The majority of women in society have tiaras or at all events jeweled combs after that shape to resemble them. The tiara of today is lighter and far prettier in design than that seen a few years ago.

Fashion's Echoes.

Green duck belts lined with white pique are among taking summer fancies.

Polka dotted canvas ribbons furnish smart trimming for linen gowns.

The tulle bow is as popular as ever, but worn at the throat instead of the back of the neck.

Cream colored etamine is one of the good gown fabrics for the cooler days.

Among old styles revived in parasols are the very pronounced arch of the frame and the folding handle.

Openwork thread stockings are dreams of beauty.

A wide border of artificial flowers—roses, forgetmenots or pansies—adorns white parasols that are to be carried with flower hats.

Newest fashions conspire to cut off the figure. Some of the Paris frocks are ruffled to the waist.

Combinations of two materials are creeping in.

THE FINAL SMASH UP

MANY PREDICTIONS CONCERNING THE END OF THE WORLD.

These Prophecies Have Startled the Inhabitants of This Old Earth From as Far Back as the Year 1000—The Fear of Comets.

In 1521 Jean Stofler, a German, plunged Europe into terror by predicting a universal deluge in 1524 "owing to the conjunction of several planets in a watery sign"—the watery signs are Cancer, Scorpio and Pisces. At his ominous words thousands fled to the mountains, and others took refuge in boats. Awinol, a doctor of law and canon of Toulouse, even built a sort of ark on four pillars as a haven of refuge. There was no need of such excitement. No flood came. On the contrary, the season was even calmer and drier than usual. Stofler had, indeed, made a serious blunder and one for which many of his fellow astrologers, including Cardau, never pardoned him.

Stofler, however, is only one in a long list of prophets whose predictions in regard to the end of the world have proved utterly false. As far back as the year 1000 many communities in Europe were driven half distracted by rumors that the day of judgment was close at hand, and again, in 1186, whole cities were paralyzed with fright for the same reason. Now and again during the latter part of the middle ages the same extraordinary phenomenon was witnessed, though in a lesser degree, and ever since the modern revival of occultism there have not been wanting erratic prophets of the Jean Stofler type.

Years ago a Mr. Baxter created a sensation in England by his prediction that the world would certainly come to an end in 1887. Thousands believed in him, and great was their surprise when they discovered that he was mistaken. Yet such is the credulity of human nature that their faith in him remained unshaken, and, no matter what year he selected as the final one of the world's existence, they accepted his prediction as gospel truth.

Equally bold, though doubtless not as popular as Baxter, is the Abbe Dupin, cure of the village of Dion, in France, and author of a book with the following extraordinary title: "The grand coup or universal cataclysm will ravage the world between the 19th and 21st of September, 1896, according to the Scriptures. The prophecies of the Old and New Testaments compare with those of the fathers and with the secrets of La Salette, in which is foretold the great war which will destroy nine-tenths of the human race, the coming of antichrist and his reign, after which the church will triumph over her enemies and the reign of Christ begin on earth." The author fixed September, 1896, as the time when the great "coup," as he called it, would take place, but he added that if it did not take place then it would certainly occur before the close of 1899.

The appearance of comets has frequently given rise to similar predictions. This was the case when the famous comet of 1680 appeared. Whiston ascribed the deluge to its former appearance, and such an excitement did it cause among all classes of the people that Bayle wrote a treatise to prove the absurdity of belief founded on these portents. Mme. de Levigne, writing at the same time, said:

"We have a comet of enormous size. Its tail is the most beautiful object conceivable. Every person of note is alarmed and believes that heaven, interested in their fate, sends them a warning in this comet. They say that the courtiers of Cardinal Mazarin, who is despaired of by his physicians, believe this prodigy is in honor of his passing away and tell him of the terror with which it has inspired them. He had the sense to laugh at them and to reply facetiously that the comet did him too much honor."

M. Camille Flammarion, the distinguished French astronomer, says on the same subject: "In this century predictions concerning the end of the world have several times been associated with comets. It was announced that the comet of Biela, for example, would intersect the world's orbit on Oct. 29, 1832, which did as predicted. There was great excitement. Once more the end of things was declared at hand. Humanity was threatened. What was going to happen? The orbit—that is to say, the path of the earth—had been confounded with the earth itself. The latter was not to reach that point of its orbit traversed by the comet until Nov. 30, more than a month after the comet's passage, and the latter was at no time to be within 20,000,000 leagues of us. Once more we got off with a good fright."

In his entertaining book, "La Fin du Monde," M. Flammarion gives a graphic description of a collision between the earth and a comet which is to take place some time in the twenty-fifth century. "These two heavenly bodies, the earth and the comet," he writes, "will meet like two trains rushing headlong upon each other with resistless momentum, as if impelled to mutual destruction by an insatiable rage. But in the present instance the velocity of shock will be 865 times greater than that of two express trains having each a speed of 100 kilometers per hour."—New York Herald.

Undisputed.

First Lawyer—You are a cheat and a swindler.

Second Lawyer—You are a liar and a blackguard.

The Court (softly)—Come, gentlemen, let's get down to the disputed points of the case.—Philadelphia North American.

WAYS OF THE GYPSY.

Methods of Communication Used by the Romany Tribes.

The ancient road signs of the Romany, the "patteran," takes the place of signboards or maps. The "patteran" is a little, carefully arranged pile of sticks, grass or stones placed at crossroads, where none but a gypsy would notice it any more than any one but a Romany could read it, but to him it is as plain as the noonday sun, and by it—a succession of such wayside tokens—one family or company can follow others who may be days ahead of them for hundreds of miles.

Though the gypsy has uses for other methods of communication besides the mysterious "patteran," he is not a letter writer. He rightly cares first for his own immediate family circle. The closest "in-laws" do not travel together unless perfectly congenial or unless it is convenient for them to do so, and as the roving life is not conducive to letter writing even the nearest relatives do not usually hear from each other directly more than once or twice a year at most.

In the city livery stables and pawnbrokers' shops opportunities are afforded for the exchange of news, but for those who roam in small groups and rarely strike a large city or the great bureaus of information, summer camping grounds, where all the gossip of the year is retailed, communication of personal family news is uncertain.—Leslie's Monthly.

Physical Courage In Battle.

"Physical courage in battle," said an old veteran, "is simply this: Your sense of duty or your sense of shame is so strong that you can't run away. All this talk about men liking the roar of battle is nine-tenths rubbish. Nobody likes to be killed or wounded, and nothing is more natural than for a man to get out of the way of a bullet if he can do so without too serious a loss of his own self respect or of that of his neighbors.

"I never knew but one man who seemed as if he really relished fighting, and that was General Reynolds, who precipitated the battle of Gettysburg and lost his life in so doing. It was just like him to bring on an engagement. Reynolds was always keyed up very high in action. He would shout and encourage his men and plunge recklessly forward in a high state of exaltation, as if he were engrossed with some very exciting game which he enjoyed playing. Other generals I have observed were cool, collected and impassive in action, but somehow none of them impressed me as having the same stomach for fighting as Reynolds."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Curiosities In Bookbinding.

Extravagance in binding has frequently furnished an opening for the display of fantastic tricks and fads. In an old bookseller's catalogue was seen an advertisement of a Latin copy of Apulein's "Golden Ass," bound in the skin of a Jerusalem ass, the leather being still unhaired. A book by Jeffery Hudson, the noted dwarf, was bound in the silk waistcoat of Charles I., the dwarf's patron saint.

A de luxe edition of Fox's historical works, specially fitted up for Edwards, the philosopher, was bound throughout in foxskin, forty-seven pelts of these little animals being required to complete the job. O'Connell, who so delighted in the possession of a first edition of Bacon's works, had the entire set rebound again in pigskin and always lovingly referred to them as his "Baconrind" books.

The Dog's Right Place In the Home.

A dog has its place in the home, but that place is not to terrify our friends and visitors when they try to approach our house or to make them uncomfortable after they enter it. We are unfair to a dog when we allow it to make a nuisance of itself to those who have no special interest in its welfare. The best place for a dog is generally where there are no people other than the family. There is something wrong about a dog or the license it is allowed in a home when it arouses in a guest or friend those feelings which our instincts permit us to suffer, but not express.—Edward Bok in Ladies' Home Journal.

Japanese Cats and Dogs.

Japanese cats have the shortest kinds of tails or else none at all. One of these cats, on being taken to a European town, refused companionship with the long tailed cats there; but, finding a cat whose tail had been cut off by accident, the two became friendly at once.

Japanese dogs are almost destitute of noses, having the nostrils set directly in the head. The smaller the nose the more valuable the breed.

Appreciation.

Clerk—Mr. Snipper was in while you were out. He said he'll call again tomorrow.

Proprietor—Very kind of him.

Clerk—But he wanted to collect a bill.

Proprietor—Very kind to say when he would call.—Boston Transcript.

Gets the Benefit.

"Dey ain't no two ways erbout it, Mistah Jackson," said Charcoal Eph as he passed the sirup, "we'n er woman mahries er man fo' bettah or fo' worse she mouty soon fin' out she gettin' de benefit ob de alternative."—Baltimore News.

Sleep.

According to a somewhat cynical old proverb, the meed of nightly sleep justly due to average human beings should thus be distributed: "Six hours to a man, seven to a woman and eight to a fool."

They Never Fail.

Absolutely Harmless

Speedy and sure for all cases of headache, neuralgia, etc., are

Clinic Headache Wafers

the true heart tonic, easily taken, causing no bad after effects and leading to no drug habits.

CLINIC PHARMACAL CO., TORONTO, OHIO.

ALL DRUGGISTS, 10 CTS.

Real Estate Bulletin

20 lots on S. Erie St., $400 to $600
14 " " Chester " .. 250 " 500
17 " " Edwin " .. 200 " 450
18 " " Dwight " .. 250 " 450
7 " " George " .. 225 " 250
13 " " Johnson St. 200 " 275
6 " " Kent St..... 300
18 " " off Akron St..... 200
8 " off Waechter St. $150- 150
1 lot on East Oak Street.

Also lots on Woodland Ave., Pear St., Tremont St., Center and Superior St.

CASH OR EASY TERMS.

JAMES R. DUNN,

Over 50 S. Erie St.

THE

NORTH WESTERN LIMITED

ELECTRIC-LIGHTED

For ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS

Leaves Chicago 6:30 p. m. every day.
Daylight Train leaves Chicago 9:00 a. m. daily.
Night Express 10:15 p. m daily.
Duluth and St. Paul Fast Mail 10 p, m. Daily.
All Agents Sell Tickets Via

Chicago & North-Western Railway.

The Short Line to St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth.

Address W. B. KNISKERN, G. P. and T. A., Chicago.

WARTHORST & Co.

QUARRY.

BRICK. - - BRICK.

Massillon, O.

TRAVELERS' REGISTER.

Change in Time of Trains on Pennsylvania Lines.

WEST BOUND.

No. 405	*1:17 a. m
No. 43	†8:25 a. m.
No. 41	†10:00 a. m.
No. 9	*10:10 a. m.
No. 31	*5:42 p. m.
No. 211	†8:59 p. m.
No. 47	¿9:01 p. m.
No. 15	*9:47 p. m.

EAST BOUND.

No. 8	*2:12 a. m.
No. 232	†8:05 a. m.
No. 34	¿8:30 a. m.
No. 32	†8:46 a. m.
No 6	*12:56 p. m.
No. 42	†4:19 p. m.
No. 44	¿4:23 p. m.
No. 23	†8:50 p. m.
No. 20	*10:23 p. m.

* Daily.
† Daily except Sunday.
¿ Sunday only.

THE CANTON-AKRON RAILWAY CO.

Canton-Massillon Division.

Commencing Thursday, August 14th, 1902, and until further notice, cars will leave Public Square, Canton and Massillon, each 30 minutes, from 5:30 a. m. till 11:30 p. m Sundays—First car 6:00 a. m., then as week days.

BAGGAGE AND EXPRESS SERVICE

Leave Canton; 6:45 a. m.; 10:25 a. m. (for Navarre); 3:25 p. m. Sundays, 8.05 a. m.

Leave Massillon; 8:25 a. m.; 11:30 a.m. (for Navarre); 1:25 p. m.; 4:45 p. m; Sundays, 10:05 a. m.

G. W. ROUNDS, Gen. Mgr.

HALF RATES TO PUT-IN-BAY, O.

Via the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

August 11 to 14, inclusive, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from all local stations west of the Ohio river to Put-in-Bay, O., at a rate of one fare for the round trip, account Knights of Columbus. Tickets will be good for return until August 18, 1902.

For further information call on or address nearest Baltimore & Ohio Ticket Agent, or B. N. Austin, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Half Rates to Columbus, Ohio via the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

September 1 to 5, inclusive, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from all local stations in Ohio to Columbus, O., at rate of one fare for the round trip, account Ohio State Fair. Tickets will be good for return until September 6, 1902.

For further information call on or address nearest Baltimore & Ohio Ticket Agent, or B. N. Austin, General Passenger Agent. Chicago, Ill.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE R'Y.

EAST †2	EAST *4	EAST *6	MAIN LINE May 11, 1902	WEST *1	WEST †3	WEST *5
A.M.	P.M.			P.M.	P.M.	
9 30	1 45		Toledo	2 30	9 20	
10 4	2 54		Fremont	1 22	8 18	
11 05	3 22		Bellevue	12 55	7 46	
11 30	3 45		Norwalk	12 30	7 20	
12 12	4 26		Wellington	11 55	6 38	
12 40	4 51		Lodi	11 3	6 11	
12 55	5 04		Creston	11 17	5 57	
1 22	5 30	A.M.	Orrville	10 52	5 30	p.m
1 52	6 00	9 15	Massillon	10 25	4 50	7 15
2 05	6 16	9 30	Navarre	10 10	4 35	7 00
2 33	6 58	10 07	Valley Jct	9 48	4 08	6 25
3 10	7 24	10 43	Bowerston	9 08	3 37	5 51
3 25	7 35	10 55	Delo	8 58	3 25	5 38
3 38	7 45	11 04	Jewett	8 47	3 12	5 28
5 35	9 20	12 30	Wheeling	7 1	1 30	4 00
5 45	9 35	5 4	Steubenville	6 55	11 15	3 45
P.M	P.M.	P.M.		a.m	p.m	p.m

South A.M.	South p.m.	South a.m.	Cleveland Division.	North p.m.	North p.m	North p.m.
11 25	4 00	7 00	Cleveland	12 30	7 15	9 15
12 8	4 00	8 08	Kent	11 10	6 05	8 15
1 35	5 48	9 15	Canton	0 40	5 10	7 27
2 05	6 20	9 3	Navarre	10 10	4 35	7 00
	7 58	11 11	Coshocton	8 27	3 02	
	8 55	12 10	Zanesville	7 25	2 00	
p.m.	p.m.	p m.		a.m	p.m	p.m

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
H. J. Booth, G. T. M. F. B. Coolidge, G.P.A.
W. R. Hansen, Ticket Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

NORTH.

No. 2—5 05 a. m. Daily except Sunday.
No. 4—8 52 a m. " " "
No. 6—3 30 p. m. " " "
No 8—7 20 p. m. " " "
No. 40—8 10 a. m. Sunday only.
No. 44—5 40 p. m. " "

SOUTH.

No. 7—6 52 a. m. Daily except Sunday.
No. 1—9 53 a. m. " " "
No. 3—4 05 p. m. " " "
No. 5—8 15 p. m. " " "
No. 41—10 36 a. m. Sunday only.
No 45—8 45 p. m. " "
Train No. 5 stops here.

Cleveland, O., July 15, 1902.

To connections and all interested: The special daylight trips advertised to leave Cleveland 8:00 a. m. and Buffalo 9:00 a. m. Saturdays during July and August are hereby cancelled. Until December 1st, steamers will leave Cleveland daily, 8:00 p. m., Central standard time. Buffalo daily, 9:00 p. m., Eastern standard time.

Cleveland and Buffalo Transit Company.

One hundred miles shortest to Chattanooga, Queen & Crescent Route

LEAVE MASSILLON 10 A. M.

Arrive Grand Rapids 9:40 p. m., Without Stepping From Train.

Going through on Pullman car now running each week day on train No. 9 over the Fort Wayne route via Fort Wayne and the G. R. & I. Next month the through car service will be extended to Petoskey with the opening of the season at Northern Michigan resorts.

C A & C Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry.

Trains Run by Central Standard Time.

Southbound.	502	588	528	504
	a m	p m	p m	a m
CLEVELAND.....lv	*8 10	*1 20	*7 00	.....
Hudson.....	9 08	2 28	8 00	*10 48
AKRON.....{ar	9 35	2 58	8 30	11 10
AKRON.....{lv	9 35	2 58	8 30	11 10
Barberton.....	9 49	3 10	8 45	*11 30
ORRVILLE.....{ar	10 25	3 55	9 25	508
ORRVILLE.....{lv	10 30	3 55	9 35	a m
Millersburg.....	11 12	4 40	10 20	*5 45
Mt. Vernon.....	12 52	6 06	11 50	7 10
COLUMBUS.....ar	*1 50	*7 30	*1 20	*8 40
	p m	p m	a m	a m

Northbound.	527	535	503	507
	a m	a m	p m	p m
COLUMBUS.....lv	*12 40	*6 55	*12 05	*5 35
Mt. Vernon.....	2 25	8 28	1 30	7 10
Millersburg.....	3 55	9 4	2 44	*8 35
ORRVILLE.....{ar	4 45	10 30	3 38	505
ORRVILLE.....{lv	4 55	10 40	3 38	p m
Barberton.....	5 36	11 18	4 07	*4 00
AKRON.....{ar	5 55	11 38	4 25	4 17
AKRON.....{lv	6 05	11 38	4 25	4 17
Hudson.....	6 35	12 05	4 55	*4 43
CLEVELAND.....ar	*7 30	1 05	*5 50	.....
	a m	p m	p m	p m

Train for Warsaw, Trinway, Zanesville and intermediate stations on Dresden Branch leaves Millersburg, 11:12 a m week days.
*Everyday †Week days only.
E. F. VOSS, Gen. Pass. Agt., Pittsburg, Pa.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

HE LOVED THE OLD CHANNEL.

Every Barge and Dock Dear to J. Harger.

PASSING OF OLDTIME CANALER.

Was a Member of the Famous Big Four and Was Famous in Every Port—Was an Expert Dock Man—Cancer the Cause of Death.

The death of Jacob Harger, one of Massillon's oldest citizens, took place Sunday morning at 3 o'clock at the home of his nephew, Frank Nolan, corner of Mill and North streets. The deceased was 79 years of age. He was born in Canton and moved to Massillon when quite small. For the past two years he has been suffering from cancer of the face and neck, which caused his of death. Mr. Harger was a widower, his wife having died three years ago. He leaves one daughter, Mrs. Ide Sword, of Canton. The funeral will take place from the Nolan residence Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. The Rev. J. E. Digel will conduct the services, after which burial will take place in the Massillon cemetery.

Harger was known to all canal men, from one end of the channel to the other years ago, when all kinds of expert canal work paid well. Harger was a member of the famous team of dockmen known as "The Big Four." "The Big Four" had the name of being able to unload a barge in less time than any other force of dock hands on the canal. Though the name suggests that there were but four in the team, there really were nearly twice the number. They were all strong men, inured to every kind of canal toil, and were quite scientific in their handling of bulky or heavy cargoes.

Harger went upon the canal when he was a boy, and though he never shipped as a regular member of a barge crew he knew all about the boating craft and could fill any job from driver to master. In these latter days, when the canal has degenerated into an almost unnavigable ditch, Harger, to his great disgust, had been compelled to seek his livelihood elsewhere than on the docks, bargemen, whose cargoes are none too numerous, doing their own unloading for economy's sake. He never would accept any steady employment since leaving the canal, however, but by odd jobs managed to keep body and soul together. All his spare time he spent where he could see the old channel. He felt as genuine an affection for the canal as the sailor does for the sea, and it was always a mournful thought to him that the state had allowed it to lose much of its old-time glory. He always expressed the hope that he would like to see it a ship canal. It was his chief delight to seat himself upon one or other of the canal bridges, and tell tales of the old days, when the canal was a canal.

The average of men and women has been increased 33 per cent during the last decade. People have been taking Rocky Mountain Tea. A life preserver. Z. T. Baltzly.

Direct from our distillery to YOU

Saves Dealers' Profits,
Prevents Adulteration.

HAYNER WHISKEY

PURE 7-year-old RYE

4 FULL QUARTS $3.20

WE PAY EXPRESS CHARGES

We will send you by prepaid express, 4 FULL QUARTS of HAYNER'S 7-YEAR-OLD RYE for $3.20. Try it and if you don't find it all right and as good as you can buy elsewhere for double the money send it back at our expense and your $3.20 will be promptly refunded. Shipment made in plain sealed case; no marks of any kind to indicate contents.

We make at our own distillery every quart of whiskey we sell, and our entire product is sold direct to consumers, thus insuring absolutely pure whiskey and saving you the dealers' big profits. We have had 36 years of continuous success, and are regularly supplying over a quarter of a million satisfied customers—convincing evidence that our whiskey pleases. You run no risk in accepting our offer. Your money back if you are not satisfied. Established 1866. Capital $500,000.00, paid in full.

DISTILLERY: TROY, O.

THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO.

220 W. Fifth St., DAYTON, O.

A FAMOUS HIGHWAY.

The Cumberland Road, Which Was Projected by Henry Clay.

The most remarkable highway built in the United States early in the nineteenth century was the so called Cumberland road, which was to extend from Cumberland, Md., through southwestern Pennsylvania, over the Alleghany mountains to the Ohio at Wheeling, W. Va., and then on to St. Louis. It was so well constructed that it is a good road today. Henry Clay was its projector and chief supporter, and his services in its behalf are commemorated by a monument near Wheeling. We are told by letters written at that period that "there were sometimes twenty gayly painted four horse coaches each way daily. The cattle and sheep were never out of sight, and canvas covered wagons were drawn by six to twelve horses."

On this great road, which eventually passed into the hands of the states through which it runs, the government expended no less a sum than $7,000,000. Within a mile of it on either side the country was a wilderness, but on the highway itself the traffic was as dense as in the main street of a large town. Ten miles an hour was the usual speed for coaches. From Baltimore to Wheeling ran lines of freight wagons, which carried ten tons, drawn by twelve horses and with wheels ten feet in diameter.—Pearson's Magazine.

Curious Migrations.

In Norway and Sweden a curious migration takes place, the irregular migration of the lemming. There is no telling where this strange animal will begin its march southward through Norway and Sweden in search of food. The interval between one migration and the next is seldom less than seven years or, as in one instance, more than seventeen years.

The lemming is a species of rodent and resembles in some ways our common water rat. Once started, these strange creatures press on in a straight line. There is no checking their march. If a wall or a house is in their way, they will try to climb it rather than go around it, and if they come to a stack of corn they will eat it and then go forward. The lemmings are good swimmers, and so they do not mind rivers and ponds, although they cannot keep afloat in rough water.

The migration comes to a fatal finish. Taking a direct course toward the southwest and southeast, the animals arrive after awhile at the seashore. Still they must press on, and the lemming migration ends for another seven years.

Too Familiar.

It was the 6 o'clock rush hour, and the Sixth avenue elevated station at One Hundred and Sixteenth street was packed with an impatient crowd trying to escape to their homes.

In the thick of it was a cloaked figure, apparently that of a plump little girl of eleven or twelve. She was having a hard struggle in the crush, and a big, good natured man behind her just put his hands on her shoulders to help her along.

"Sir!" piped a shrill but quite mature voice as she turned so violently that she created an eddy in the crowd and turned upon the big fellow a pair of snapping black eyes.

"Caesar's ghost! It's a woman!" he exclaimed as he made an opening for himself through the laughing throng and fled in pink faced dismay.—New York Mail and Express.

Shakespeare's Genius.

"An Old Baconian" asks—very foolishly—"Where is the trace of genius in the youth, manhood or old age of the man William Shakespeare?" And a correspondent of Public Opinion answers pertinently enough:

"The same question might be asked with much more reason and answered with much more certainty of the man Oliver Goldsmith. To all his acquaintances he seemed little better than a fool, and yet he was undoubtedly a genius. The proof of his genius is to be found—like Shakespeare's is—in his works."

Diplomats Without Missions.

"Well," said a senator who had been engaged in a sharp tilt with a colleague, as he met a senate employee, "do you think that I made a fool of myself?"

"Senator," was the reply, "if I said that you made a fool of yourself I would be disrespectful; if I said you did not, I would be saying what is not true."

All the diplomacy is not in the state department.—Washington Post.

France's Red Ribbon.

So freely has the ribbon of the Legion of Honor been distributed in France that it is no longer considered such an overwhelming honor to be presented with it.

A pertinent story is told of a Parisian who suddenly disappeared. The police on being appealed to for aid asked how he might be identified. "Oh," was the answer, "that's easy. He doesn't wear the ribbon of the Legion of Honor."

None Missing.

"Dear me!" exclaimed Mrs. Droplib as she heard Mr. Sputter in the next room. "What dreadful language!"

"I hope you won't mind it," replied Mrs. Splutter. "My husband is merely giving an imitation of a missing word contest without any words missing."—Columbus (O.) State Journal.

His Various Vocations.

One of the old time darkies on being asked how he was making out replied in this fashion:

"Well, suh, times is mighty tight wid me, but I manages ter make a livin' by doin' a little plowin', a little votin' en a little baptizin'!"—Atlanta Constitution.

IF WE INVITE KING MENLIK.

Massillon Man Should Arrange Matters.

CARD FOR ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

The Negus of Abyssinia Would Be a Great Attraction—The Only Living Man Whose Grandmother Witnessed the Glory of Solomon—The United States the Only Country Whose Commercial Interests Are Not Represented in His Dominions.

In his letter of Saturday to the Chicago Record-Herald, dated at Altantic City, William E. Curtis says:

I notice by a newspaper dispatch that the exposition people at St. Louis are talking of inviting over to their great show the Negus or Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia. That is a good scheme for several reasons. In the first place he will be a great attraction and will probably draw more people to the exposition than any other living monarch except the Kaiser of Germany, for he and his wife are both descended in a direct line from Solomon, King of Judah, and the Queen of Sheba, who once sat upon the throne he now occupies. He can trace his lineage farther back than any living man. The oldest families of Germany, Italy and other ancient European states are parvenus compared with him, for his ancestors sat upon thrones and wielded scepters at the time of the Pharaohs, when Moses was leading the children of Israel through the wilderness to the promised land. He is the only living man whose grandmother went up to Jerusalem to witness the glory of Solomon, of which she had heard so much, and became one of his 900 or 9,000 wives—I forget the exact number.

The United States is the only country of commercial importance that has no representative at the court of King Menelik. We have not even a consul in all his dominions, yet he looks to us for advice and encouragement as the most disinterested nation he can find, and is more than willing to confer concessions upon Americans for the development of the riches of his domain. He will give Americans advantages that the citizens of no other nation can obtain, provided they come to Abyssinia in good faith with sufficient capital to assist in the development of the country. They can build railroads, open mines, take up forest and agriculture lands and do anything they please that is honorable, when similar favors are refused to the subjects of European powers. Why? Because he is convinced that the United States is not after conquests. Because he realizes that our government will not want to annex his empire. Because he understands our position among the nations of the earth to be that of a peacemaker, and that we are not involved in the complications and jealousies of the European powers. He knows that England, Germany, France, Russia and Italy will not object to the construction of railways and the development of he natural resources of his country by Americans with American capital, whereas every one of them stands ready to make trouble if he gives an advantage to a citizen of any other.

For these reasons I'm sure Emperor Menelik will be glad to visit the United States, and it will be well for the St. Louis people to get him over here if they can. The best man to manage the arrangments is Robert P. Skinner, United States consul at Marseilles, who probably knows more about Abyssinia than any other American, although young Whitehouse of Newport, a grandson of the late Bishop Whitehouse, is down in that country on an exploring expedition now.

AUTOMOBILE MEN.

All Desiring of Introducing Machines.

Representatives of automobile companies desiring to sell a machine to the Street Fair Association are already arriving in the city. Some have brought samples of their machines with them. The automobile the association purchases will be raffled at the fair, which will be held in the second week of September in North West street.

CHICHESTER S. A. D.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask for gold for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Mention this paper. Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

NEARBY TOWNS.

CRYSTAL SPRING.

Crystal Spring, Aug. 11.—The Crystal Springs defeated Stanwood on the home ground Sunday afternoon by a score of 9 to 1. The visitors barely escaped a shut out. In the first seven innings not a Stanwood player even got to first base. In the ninth, on a lost ball in the grass, they secured their only run. Leonard did the twirling for the locals and had the batters at his mercy, allowing them but three scattered hits. The team work of the Crystal Springs was superb. The features of the game were the good batting of Hoy Rosche and Ted Ries, the latter having four hits out of five times at bat, and the difficult catch of a long fly by Charles Ries in center. Batteries: Leonard and Sharp; Jones, Forest and Ricksecker. Umpire, Jones.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

John Peachy Is Instantly Killed Near Warwick.

WAS GOING TO HIS HOME.

Foreman of the Quarries of a Massillon Company and Was Well Known Here—Leaves a Wife and Family—Lives Near Warwick.

John Peachy, foreman of the Warwick quarries of the Chippewa Sand and Stone Company, of this city, was instantly killed early Sunday morning, on the C., A. & C. tracks, between Warwick and Clinton. Peachy had been in Warwick till nearly midnight Saturday night. Then he started home alone. His body was found the next morning. His head was crushed. The enginemen say that Peachy lay across the track unconscious. They saw him too late to stop the train. The supposition is that Peachy, who had been drinking, becoming sleepy, lay down by the track. In his sleep he probably rolled upon the track.

Peachy was a middle-aged man, and was well known in Massillon. He leaves a wife and family, who reside between Warwick and Clinton.

THEIR ANNUAL OUTING.

Fairmount Home Children Will Go to Meyer's Lake.

The annual outing of the children at the Fairmount home will be held at Meyer's lake on Tuesday, August 26, the time and place having been determined at a meeting of the commissioners of Stark and Columbiana counties, at the home, last week. Each commissioner agreed to give $5 toward securing the dinner, and Commissioner J. B. Summer, of Canton, obligated himself to raise the balance. It will require about $115 to buy the dinner and supper for the little ones. The railroad fare will be paid out of the home funds of the two counties.

The children will go to Canton on the Ft. Wayne road and be taken to the lake on the street cars. They will be furnished dinner and supper at Lakeview hotel, so there will not be the trouble and annoyance of a picnic dinner. There was a balance of $6.98 left from last year's fund, and this was spent last week by Commissioner Summer, for sixty pounds of candy, which was distributed among the children at the home.

Come to THE INDEPENDENT office for your job printing.

DR. KUTCHIN, Ex-U S. Surgeon, Columbus, Ohio.

Is a graduate of two of the leading medical colleges in America. Licensed by the State of Ohio.

WHEN OTHERS FAIL, CONSULT

DOCTOR KUTCHIN

20 Years Experience

Recognized by the entire medical fraternity as the

LEADING AND MOST SUCCESSFUL SPECIALIST IN THE WORLD.

He cures sick men and women, and has an established reputation for honesty and reliability. He keeps his promises.

The Bible says: "In the mouths of two or three witnesses shall every word be established." Here are several witnesses.

Dr. Kutchin has **hundreds** of such **testimonials,** but never publishes a name unless asked to do so. Read what these cured and happy people have to say.

WHY DON'T YOU SEE THE DOCTOR BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE?

SNATCHED FROM THE JAWS OF DEATH.

I was desperately ill for several years with Brights Disease of the Kidneys. I had as good doctors as I could get in this part of the country, but they did not help me. I was bloated so I could not walk; my feet were swollen so I could only wear a big pair of father's overshoes; I was almost blind, and the doctors gave me up to die.

My father took me to Dr. Kutchin, and while he would not promise to cure me, he gave me treatment. I have doctored with him for 4 months. Now I can go any place and am improving so rapidly that I feel about as well as ever. I cheerfully recommend Dr. Kutchin. Will answer letters if stamp is enclosed. MRS. CHARLES YANNAYON, Rittman, Ohio.

THIS FRENCHMAN'S EXPERIENCE IS GOOD READING.

Versailles, O., April, 1901.

For seven years I never drew a well breath. I took Peruna and all the other patent medicines until I had enough bottles in my house to start a drug store. I tried seven or eight local doctors. Nothing ever helped me. Finally I went to see Dr. Kutchin, and he pronounced my disease Bronchial Catarrh. In three months I gained eighteen pounds. I am getting well as fast as a man can.

Dr. Kutchin is very reasonable in his charges and I would have saved hundreds of dollars if I had gone to him sooner. I advise all the sick to doctor with him, for they will never regret it. JOSEPH SAINTIGNON.

CURED SEVEN YEARS AGO.

I was in deep trouble 7 years ago. In fact, I was about dead. I had a bad case of catarrh of the stomach and disease of the kidneys. I could not do an hour's work without playing out. I was bloated, nervous, sleepless, with pain in my back and a tired, all-gone feeling. I used to get up in the morning more tired than when I went to bed. Nothing helped me. I had often heard of Dr. Kutchin and I determined to go and see him. He took my case and cured me. I owe my life to him. This was six years ago. I keep well and strong. My advice to the sick is—go and see Dr. Kutchin. If he can't do you good he will tell you so. He is reliable in every way, and you can depend on him. I will answer letters enclosing stamp. H. G. ANGELL, Cortland, Ohio.

ONE PATENT WRITES.

"I was brought up on a farm, but at 20 was a nervous wreck. I was morose, despondent and irritable; nervous, sunken eyes with dark circles; no ambition; cold hands and feet; memory poor; back weak; dragging feeling in loins; varicocele; palpitation of the heart; hair loose; pimples on face. My hollow cheeks, stooping form and drawn cast countenance revealed the blight of my existence. Doctors treated me for consumption but did not help me. I was recommended by a friend to try Doctor Kutchin. His treatment made me a different man. I was radically and permanently cured. My nerves became strong—my blood pure—gained 18 pound—eyes bright and cheerful—a new life opened up, and I felt myself a man in every respect mentally and physically."

The doctor has been visiting this county for eight years

CONSULTATION, EXAMINATION AND ADVICE FREE AT

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Thursday, Aug. 28, 1902,

ORRVILLE, NATIONAL HOTEL, TUESDAY, SEPT. 2.

Consultation, examination and advice FREE.

Return visits made every twenty-eight days.

ADDRESS ALL LEETTRS TO DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN COLUMBUS, O

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

SCIO, O.

Our graduates are successful pharmacists and chemists; or they are employed at good salaries in laboratories and manufacturing houses from Maine to California.

Every year the college has requests for many more graduates than it can supply.

The equipment is complete, the courses in pharmacy and chemistry are thorough, and the expenses very low. New buildings. For catalogue address

THE SCIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, SCIO, O.

THE BEE HIVE

Bargains on the Wash Goods Table

THE BEE HIVE

IT IS sorting up time among the WASH GOODS and a time for shrewd buyers to get some WONDERFUL BARGAINS. Higher priced goods have been going to lower priced tables until now you find on the 5 and 8c tables short lengths of goods that actually sold formerly at three and four times the present prices.

5c yd. for Remnants of Wash Goods—short lengths gathered together from goods that sold earlier at 12½c, 15c and 18c, all going now at choice per yard..... **5c**

8c yd. for Ginghams, Lawns, Dimities. Odds and Ends and Remnants, all brought together at one price per yard—some of them sold up to 35c price now..... **8c**

12½c yd. for Regular 25c Lawns—some of them are in good lengths, pretty patterns—among them are some in black and white—closing at half price now..... **12½c**

Butterick Patterns and Publications for September.

Slot Seams and Ping-Pong Effects

The latest and prettiest fashions are always immediately interpreted into Butterick Patterns. Our September supply has just been received. It will pay women who have dressmaking intentions to call and look over our stock.

The New Delineator on Sale.

It goes into careful explanation of the new waist line and the busk effect, also gives the latest methods in faggoting and other fancy stitches.

A Scottish Love Story by Amelia E. Barr begins in the September Delineator

Price 15c. For sale at our Pattern Counter

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

FELL TO HIS DEATH.

Farmer Meets a Terrible Fate Near Fulton.

IS CRUSHED UNDER WAGON.

Was Doing Some Hauling in a Field, When He Lost His Balance and Fell Forward Under the Wheels of a Heavy Farm Wagon—Son Near Him at the Time.

Canal Fulton, Aug. 13.—Emmanuel Cosier, aged about 45 years, a farmer living five miles east of town, fell from a wagon at his farm, Monday, and sustained injuries which resulted in death a half hour afterwards. He fell from the front part of the wagon, and both wheels of the vehicle passed over him. Mr. Cosier was working in a field at the time, and the wagon was one of the large farm kind, heavily laden. A son of Mr. Cosier was in the field at the time, and reached his father a few minutes after the accident occurred. He was conscious for a few minutes after being injured.

Mr. Cosier tilled the Lester farm. He leaves a wife and family. Funeral services were held at the residence at 2 o'clock, Wednesday afternoon, and the body was taken to Lockwood Corners, near Akron, for burial.

NEARBY TOWNS.

NEWMAN

Newman, Aug. 13 —Mrs. Elmer Dehoff visited her parents. Mr and Mrs William Jackson, at Urban Hill, Sunday

Mr and Mrs William Bender, of Akron, spent several days with their mother, Mrs Jeanette Street, this week

Mr and Mrs John Rummins spent Sunday with their son and daughter, south of Massillon

Mrs C R Myers and the Misses Maggie Myers and Sarah Prosser, attended the Elks' carnival at Canton part of last week

Thomas Bingham, while employed at the Drake coal mine, last Wednesday, had the small bone of his left arm broken by coming in contact with the empty cars as they descended the slope

A great many of our people attended the funeral of the late Valentine Wolf, at North Lawrence, last Friday The deceased was well and favorably known in this vicinity, having lived here many years ago

About forty Newmanites drove to Turkeyfoot lake last Wednesday, and had an enjoyable day's pleasure Rowing, bathing and eating occupied the attention of the older people, while the young people amused themselves in athletic sports Miss Irene Prosser, while in the lake bathing, stepped on a piece of glass, cutting her foot badly William Findley lost a gold ring while in the lake for which he offered a reward of five dollars to the finder

Mrs. Alexander Miller, of East Greenville, spent part of last week with her parents, Mr and Mrs John Prosser.

One more of our old landmarks has passed away in the person of George Williamson, gangrene being the direct cause of death. The deceased was in his 79th year and had lived on his farm for fifty-four consecutive years He leaves a widow, one daughter, Mrs. Jacob Baughman, of Kansas, and two grandchildren, George and Emily Trubey, of Chicago The deceased came here from Pennsylvania and was of the old Quaker stock. He prided greatly in honorable dealing and his word of honor, no matter where or when given, was his bond The funeral was held from his late residence Friday afternoon, services being conducted by the Rev. George Darsie, of Massillon, the Christian church choir furnishing the music The interment was made in the Newman Creek cemetery The pall bearers were August Peters, Philip Shaffer, Frederick Geis, Daniel Leavers, J Mohler and J B Clapper

MT. EATON.

Mt Eaton, Aug 31 —The new saloon just outside the incorporation is in full blast, and citizens who love to imbibe are seen attending quite as often as when nearer. The Rev. J. H. Beck has been earnest in his christian temperance work, but many do not heed the wise injunction

The Endeavorers' social was a success

The Rev Mr Christman, of Navarre, is visiting here

Miss Adams, of Canal Dover, is visiting Miss Sadie Schlafly, of our village

Miss A Cheyney, of near Wooster, who has been absent for nearly two years, is at her home with her sister, Mrs Stauffer

Miss Cora Kettner, of Canton, is visiting at the home of E Reed, north of this place

August Mathiat is quite ill at present

CAMPCREEK.

Campcreek, Aug. 12.—A reunion picnic will be held in J. A. Poorman's woods next Saturday.

S. D. Kurtz visited at Mr. and Mrs. William Walters's residence last Sunday.

P. A. Riedesel's threshing last Friday showed a yield of more than twenty-five bushels of wheat per acre.

The Rev. Mr. Berry held services at Cross Roads last Sunday.

A festival will be held on the Cross Roads school ground next Saturday evening, August 16, in behalf of the church. Every one is cordially invited.

BEACH CITY.

Beach City, Aug. 12.—Fifteen teams to work on the electric line arrived yesterday. Times will be busy in our burg for three or four months.

The Rev. Mr. Harris will preach in the Lutheran church next Sunday forenoon. The Rev. Mr. Moyer delivered an able sermon in the M. E. church last Sunday evening.

Dr. Goudy is making extensive repairs on his dwelling, corner of West and Ray streets.

Judge Albaugh, of Canton, and W. S. Putman, of Wilmot, were attorneys in an assault case before his honor, Mayor Glenn, last Friday.

J. C. Himes, the assistant principal of our schools, moved his family to town this week.

W. H. Raff and family have returned from a visit to friends in Elyria.

P. A. Coen will move to Brilliant, Pa., next Monday, to enter upon his duties as bookkeeper for a coal company.

Our next entertainment course will consist of five numbers: Maro, the magician, October 18; Selah Brown, November 21; Dr. Culp, December 16; Stanley Krebs, January 15; Coit Novelty Concert Company, March 18. Many tickets are already sold and it is believed that no trouble will be experienced in providing for the course.

David Bose will take charge of the Hotel Central August 20.

Our band will furnish the music for Plough's picnic on Saturday.

The Wilmot base ball club will play the Beach City second nine at Beach City Saturday.

SIXTEEN.

Sixteen, Aug. 14.—The threshing machine is seen in the neighborhood quite frequently at present.

The Rev. and Mrs. H. J. Christman are visiting relatives at this place.

A number of Sixteen people attended the festival held at Stanwood on Saturday evening.

William Jones has purchased a new horse.

Jacob Yost's cider mill was opened for operation on Tuesday. Over 200 gallons were made that day.

GENOA.

Genoa, August 14. — The farmers are hauling in oats and plowing for wheat.

Mrs. Sam Allman, of Massillon, is sick with rheumatism.

The Genoa school will commence September 15.

Alex. Camp has moved his saw mill to Frank Leighty's woods, south of Navarre.

William Wilson is going to thrash with the Klick brothers, of Richville.

Church services at Richville Sunday evening were largely attended.

Mrs. Dornaker and children, of Canton, visited at John Muskoff's Friday.

Miss Mary Yost's pupils will hold a musical recital at Richville, August 21. Everybody invited.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Michael Shaungle, a son.

NORTH LAWRENCE.

North Lawrence, Aug. 14.—The local lodge of Odd Fellows, with their families and many friends, several hundred in all, went to Silver lake Wednesday, where the lodge held its annual picnic.

William Jones has disposed of his livery stable and stock to H. Dale who will continue the business. Mr. Jones will give his entire time to his undertaking business.

R. A. Pollock and J. P. Jones, of this place, will deliver Labor Day addresses at the annual celebration at Canton.

Harry Dale will run a band wagon between Lawrence and Greenville next Saturday, when the Foresters' picnic will be held at the latter place.

Dennis Moylan, of Canton, spent Sunday at his home.

William Higginbotham, who is an operator in the chief dispatcher's office of the Pennsylvania railway at Pittsburg is at his home here with a badly injured foot. He sustained his injuries while bathing.

Malaria is prevalent hereabouts. The frequent rains are thought to be largely responsible. Rains produce mosquitoes, and mosquitoes disseminate malaria.

The funeral of the late Valentine Wolf, of North Lawrence, which took place at Newman Creek chapel Friday, was largely attended. The Fulton lodge of Odd Fellows attended the services in a body.

CANAL FULTON.

Canal Fulton, Aug. 14.—A half hundred Italians are now employed on the B. & O. railway in this vicinity, and as many more are to be added to the force within the next few days. They live in railway cars. The men are employed in relaying the track, according to the new survey recently made by the engineers. This survey takes numerous kinks out of the track, between Fulton and Warwick, and reduces compound curves to simple curves. Roadbed is also being constructed at Warwick for the proposed connection with the Massillon & Cleveland railway which will give the B. & O. double track between Warwick and Massillon.

Mrs. George Santee, of Wadsworth, and Miss Ray Faust, of Ann Arbor, Mich., were the guests of their sister, Mrs. Francis Dantz, and family, last Thursday and Friday.

The "Hobo" band, of Canal Dover, arrived in Fulton Wednesday evening in a canal steamboat. The members say they intend going to Cleveland in the boat.

For the first time since the work on the plant and elevator of the Pioneer Cereal Company was commenced, the "No Admission" door signs, which dismayed the sightseer of other days, were removed, and all who came saw to their hearts' content. There were thirty-five present from Akron, friends and members of the families of the directors and officers of the company, and upon the arrival of the afternoon train which bore them, the Imperial band, at the station, played "America," Old Glory was run up to the pinnacle of the flagstaff and the festal features of the occasion were begun.

L. Eisenbrei, cornetist of the Massillon Harmonia band, came to Fulton Tuesday to play with the Imperial band at the mill opening. Bert Campbell, bass drummer, also came over from Massillon to take his regular place in the band.

The Children's day services of St. Jacob's Lutheran church will be celebrated on next Sunday afternoon at the school house beginning at 2 o'clock. A collection will be taken for both home and foreign missions. All are requested to be present.

George Frickie, formerly drum major of the Imperial band, officiated in that capacity for the Maccabee band, of Akron, at the Manhattan Beach encampment at Cleveland. Mr. Frickie led a parade through Ceveland and his expert work with the baton attracted much attention.

A. E. Townsend, of the Fulton Water Works Company, stated Monday that he had taken an option on the Schrock plant. The option will expire at the end of ten days, and in the meantime experts are making an inventory of the machinery and general equipment. "If we purchase the plant, as we expect to," remarked Mr. Townsend, Monday, "it is our intention to continue the manuafcture of car wheels and mine cars, though on a much larger scale. The equipment will justify the employment of fifteen men, and that is the force we shall immediately put to work, if we make the purchase.

D. A. Herring, of Lima, president of the Fulton Water Works Company, returning to his home from Warren, where he attended the recent race meet, stopped in Fulton Friday. He inspected the work of the water system, and epxressed himself pleased with the progress made. He also talked pleasantly of the town, saying it has a prosperous appearance, which reassures him that his investment here will prove profitable.

Following is the climate and crop report for Ohio for the week ending August 11: Threshing belated in the north; large crop of oats; buckwheat filling well; plowing for wheat progresing; pastures good; seed clover promising; corn eared well and advancing splendidly; potato crop promising, though some blight and decay; garden crops good; tobacco growing well, cutting begun in southwest, very little rust or other injury; grapes and plums rotting; some apples and fair pear crop in north; peaches light.

It adds pleasure to the life beautiful. Doubles up one's allowance of bliss. That's what Rocky Mountain Tea does. 35 cents. Z. T. Baltzly.

SOME TRI-STATE EVENTS.

New Castle, Pa., now has an anti-expectoration law.

Erie, Pa., barbers are on strike to enforce a demand for a half holiday each week.

At Aetna, near Reading, Pa., Hettie Anspach, aged 17, was struck by lightning and killed.

At Toledo, O., Joseph Kelley, aged 30 years, fell off a government dredge into the river and was drowned. His home is said to be at Plattsburg, N. Y.

John Williams, a well-known tin worker, formerly employed in the Star mill in Pittsburg, was killed by a train near Washington, Pa.

Paul Atchison, a pottery worker, aged 43, while lying on the street railway track, was crushed to death by a car at East Liverpool, O.

At Warren, O., A. Sctinger attempted to commit suicide with laudanum, but prompt service of a doctor saved him. He had been drinking heavily.

At Springfield, O., Samuel Parker, charged with criminal assault by Mattie Merrett, his 15-year-old stepdaughter, was bound over to the grand jury.

Albert Lacy, it is charged, stabbed Leonard Scott in the left side in a fight at Conesville, near Coshocton, O. Lacy escaped.

The following simplified method for the restoration of drowning persons and of those who have lost consciousness through asphyxia or any other cause was developed by Dr. J. V. Laborde of the School of Antl ropology, in Paris. It has proved efficacious in many cases. In one cited, of a child who had been submerged for nearly fifteen minutes, the return of breathing was accomplished in ten minutes. A translation given by Harper's Weekly is from a leaflet which Dr. Laborde distributes among his pupils, and its publication now, when accidents in the water are common, is believed to be timely:

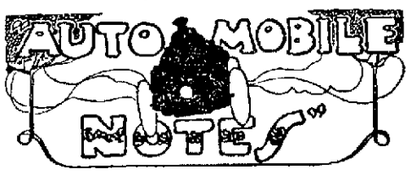
1. As soon as the drowning man has been taken from the water force open his mouth. If the teeth are clinched, separate them with the fingers or by means of any hard object—e. g., a piece of wood, the end of a cane, the handle of a knife, of a spoon or of a fork.

2. Firmly seize between the thumb and the first finger of the right hand the end of the tongue, using your handkerchief or any piece of linen to prevent the tongue from slipping; then repeatedly, rhythmically and with decision pull it from the mouth and relax it alternately, at the rate of at least twenty times a minute, imitating the cadenced movements of expiration and inspiration.

3. At the same time introduce far back into the throat the first finger of the left hand, pressing upon the base of the tongue, so as to induce vomiting, and thus free the stomach of the water or food which incumbers it.

4. This treatment, the most efficacious known method of bringing back the respiration, must be begun without the slightest delay and persistently continued for a half hour, an hour or more. At the same time all the usual remedies must be applied. Most important are the removal of the clothing, friction over the whole body, pressure upon the anterior part of the chest, the restoration of the bodily heat and, where it is possible, the application upon the region of the heart of compresses of very hot water.

The same method may and should be applied, in the same manner, in all cases of asphyxia and of syncope (loss of consciousness), from whatever cause.



George C. Cannon, a sophomore at Harvard university and a son of President Henry W. Cannon of the Chase National bank of New York, is the inventor and builder of a steam motor car which has been repeatedly run at the rate of more than a mile a minute upon an ordinary road and has covered five miles upon a circular track one-third of a mile in circumference in 8m. 26 2-5s., which is a world's record for a steam carriage.

The Cannon car, though not so freakish in appearance as the Baker racing machine which was the cause of a fatal accident at speed trials on Staten Island, is strikingly novel in appearance as well as in construction. Its most prominent feature is a large boiler surmounted by a short, obliquely placed stack, which is set almost in the middle of the carriage. Back of it is the engine, and in the extreme rear is the engineer's seat.

A particularly rakish effect is given to the front of the car by a large water tank, with sloping sides, holding twenty gallons, which also acts as a dashboard and wind shield for the driver, whose seat is between it and the boiler.

The fuel used is gasoline at a pressure of about ninety pounds, which gives a very hot fire, by which steam at 200 pounds pressure may be generated from cold water in less than two minutes. In racing the steam pressure is maintained at over 400 pounds. The steering is done by a horizontal wheel connecting with the front wheels. The driver steers the machine and operates the throttle while the fireman attends to the fire.

Recent advices report the completion of the deep well at Cambria, Wyo., which has been in progress for several years for the local water supply at that place. This well was started as an experiment at the suggestion of the United States geological survey, as water bearing strata were not definitely known to exist in the region.

Early in 1900 a depth of 1,810 feet was reached without finding water, but recently an excellent supply, with a pumping capacity of 200 gallons per minute, has been developed at 2,115 feet, a distance of almost half a mile from the surface.

Cambria is a coal mining community on the western slopes of the Black Hills. The coal measures in which it is located are estimated to cover an area of ten square miles and to have a productive capacity of 30,000,000 tons. The experiment is therefore extremely important, as it not only throws needed light on the underground water conditions in all the older formations on the western side of the Black Hills, but also indicates that water supplies may be obtained in wells over a wide area of surrounding country. The prospects and depths of these waters will be shown on maps soon to be published.

HE TOOK THE CAKE.

A Story of William Black, the Novelist, and Mary Anderson.

One time when Mary Anderson was playing in "The Winter's Tale" in Dublin William Black, the novelist, who was very intimate with Miss Anderson and her family, insisted upon assuming the part of one of the supers, who was dressed as a very old man with a venerable beard and locks that fell upon his shoulders. When Black went upon the stage in this disguise, he walked about among his fellow supers with unceasing restlessness and, judging by the wild motions of his arms, seemed to be addressing to each in turn an impassioned harangue. The audience began to wonder who the new actor was and what on earth he was doing in a play in which neither Shakespeare nor the stage managers ever intended him to appear.

Presently came the time when it was the business of Perdita to distribute flowers among the peasants, among whom Black had his place. Miss Anderson, carrying on the practical jokes of the family circle, had prepared a surprise for this moment, and, having distributed flowers among the less favored supers, she handed to Black a large cake crowned with a wreath of laurel, saying as she did so, "You take it," in allusion to his triumphs in the contests of wits at the supper table.

To her consternation, Black showed that he was quite prepared to carry out the jest, for, taking the cake from the hands of Perdita, he immediately distributed it in substantial portions to his hungry fellow supers, who, finding it to be of excellent quality, began to munch it greedily under the eyes of the house.—Exchange.

A Kicking Horse.

A writer in the National Stockman gives this method of treating a kicking horse: Put on him a strong surcingle and crupper. Have one ring where the check hook comes and one eight inches lower on the right side. Now run a strap from the lower ring to the crupper about where the hip strap passes through. Now take a five-eighths inch rope fifteen feet long, fasten it to the ring at the check and then hook through the ring in the halter and back through the lower ring in the surcingle. Strap up his left fore foot. This should be done in a straw yard. Now you have him ready. Take your rope and go ahead of him a few feet, a little to the right, and begin to pull. Hold him steady and let him fight this hard, but keep drawing his head to his side and he will go down to the ground. Now you have him where you want him. Show him you can do as you please with him. Keep him there until he gives up, if it takes all day. Show him you can handle him.

The Butcher Bird's Larder.

It is possible that the butcher bird's "curious and cruel habit" of impaling various creatures upon hedge thorn is his way of supporting his wife during her period of seclusion. Of many species the female is fed by the male on the nest, but the butcher bird's prey consists often of creatures which are too large to be eaten at a mouthful. Even if the male could always drag these carcasses to the nest it is obvious that the female could not eat them there; so the "larder" may have been hit upon as a happy device to get over the difficulty, the female flitting thither to help herself whenever she is hungry.—Country Life.

Easy Sailing.

Visitor—I would like to get you to teach me to sail a boat.

Boatman—Sail a boat? Why, it's easy as swimmin'. Jest grasp the main sheet with one hand an' the tiller with the other, an' if a flaw strikes ease up or bring 'er to an' loose the halyards, but look out fer the gaff an' boom or the hull thing'll be in the water an' ye'll be upset; but if the wind is steady y'r all right, onless y'r too slow in luffin', 'cause then ye'll be upset sure. Jump right in an' try it; but, remember, whatever ye do, don't jibe!"

Bees and Ants.

Bees will place their honeycombs in any place regularly or irregularly shaped, and when they come to corners and angles they seem to stop and consider. Then they vary the shape of the cell, so that the space is exactly filled. It could not be done more satisfactorily if the whole thing had been worked out on paper beforehand. Ants make hard and smooth roads and drive tunnels compared to which man's efforts in making such things are insignificant. —Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Trifles.

There is no such thing in life as a trifle; every event and action, however unimportant seemingly, has a root below and a branch above which twist and turn into some other root and branch, making part of the great substance on and in which we live. Its presence and absence both affect the entire mass of which it forms a part.—Exchange.

He Was Not.

"Gentlemen, you wouldn't take me to be a member of a millionaire's family, would you?" inquired the young man.

"Frankly, we would not."

"Neither would the millionaire. I asked him last night."

Revenge.

The Bride—There's only one thing needed to complete our happiness.

The Groom—What is that, dearest?

The Bride—I do wish my first husband and your first wife would meet and get married.—Detroit Free Press.

There is so much competition in the world that the man who makes a good living should be a hero with his women folks.—Atchison Globe.

Headache

kills, not necessarily suddenly, but SURELY. It preys upon the intellectual powers more than we realize. It consumes the vitality faster than nature can replenish it, and we cannot tell just what moment a temporary or complete aberration of the mind will result. Headache and pain should be promptly removed—but properly. Many pain cures are more harmful than the pain. Beware. If you would be safe, take

Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

"As a result of neuralgia I lost the sight of my right eye, and the pain I have suffered is incomprehensible, being obliged to take opiates almost continually. A friend gave me one of Dr. Miles' Pain Pills and it promptly relieved me. I then purchased a box and now my trouble is gone. They have also cured my daughter of nervous headache, and I heartily recommend them to others."—W. J. CORLEY. Bremond, Texas.

Sold by Druggists. 25 Doses, 25c.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Hot Springs, S. D.

The great sanitarium and health resort, in the picturesque Black Hills. Only $24.30 round trip from Chicago, on certain specified dates throughout the months of August and September, via the North-Western Line. Through train service from Chicago daily. Ask ticket agents for full particulars or write for information to A. F. Cleveland, 234 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Slusser—I have for years had frequent attacks of Neuralgia and have used various remedies for the same without obtaining relief, but find that Slusser's Headache and Neuralgia Tablets relieve pain at once. I cheerfully recommend them to all neuralgia sufferers.

JOHN KEIM.

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.	
Wheat, old	70
Wheat, new	65
Loose hay, new per ton	$6-$7
Loose hay, old	$8-$9
Bailed hay	$10-11
Straw, per ton	$5 00 6 00
Corn	70
Oats (new)	30-33
Oats (old)	40
Clover Seed	5 00
Salt, per barrel	$ 1 00
Timothy Seed	2 00
Rye, per bu	56
Barley	50
Flax seed	1 50
Wool (best medium)	18-20
Wool (fine)	12-14
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.	
Apples	60-75
Potatoes, (new) per bushel	30-35
White beans	1 75
BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY	
Butter	16-18
Eggs (fresh)	14
Spring Chickens, per lb	11-12
MEATS AND CHEESE.	
Ham	11
Shoulder	08
Cheese	12-13
The following are retail prices:	
Bran, per 100 lbs	1 10
Middlings, per 100 lbs	1 20

A STARTLING REPORT

One That Speaks Volumes--Tells of a Great Good Done--Of a Certain Cure. For the Nervous Weak and Sleepless.

Mr. W. A. Harrold, of No. 117 Akron street, Massillon, O., says: "I used Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills I got at E. S. Craig's drug store, No. 9 South Erie street, as a medicine to strengthen my nerves, give general strength and tone and to give me sleep at night. In these instances the medicine was successful and I am pleased to say so for others benefit."

Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills are sold at 50c. a box at dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase, Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. See that portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M. D. are on every package.

Louisville, O., April 23, 1900.

Mr. A. A. Slusser, Dear Sir—I desire to recommend your Gall Powder as a success. Had a horse with a galled neck and could not heal it in any way. Was advised to use Slusser's Gall Powder, which I did, and must say it is all right. I worked my horse every day while using the gall cure. I consider it the best in the market. S. I. HOCKENBERGER.

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty five cents a bottle.

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